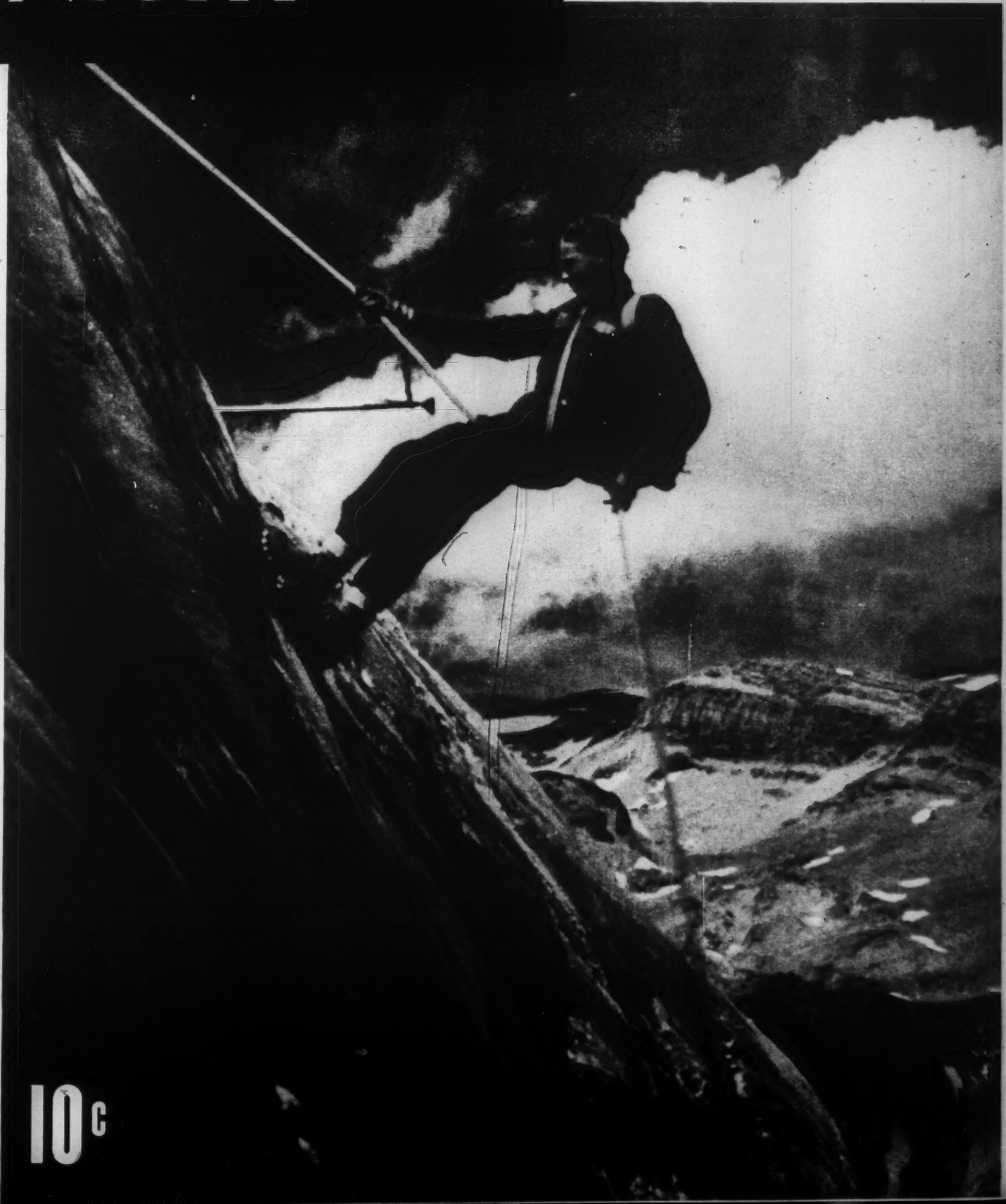
SATURDAY NIGHT

HANDOUTS HURTING COLLEGE SPORTS?

By George Hardy

OCTOBER 20, 1951 VOL. 67, NO. 2



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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

COVER: Every year in the Canadian Rockies many people for whom life has either grown dull or tame, attempt to scale some of the loftier peaks. To the more timid of us, mountain-climbing may indicate a necessity for psychiatric treatment; but to the ardent mountain climbers, our earth-bound existence is only a halfway point towards complete contact with Nature's grandeur and beauty. This summer four intrepid university students and two insouciant photographers scaled the 11,000-foot Mount Edith Cavell. The story of the ascent is told in story and pictures by one of their number on Pages 12 and 13.—*Photo by National Film Board.*

IN THE NEXT ISSUE Press Gallery veteran Reg Hardy reviews some off-the-record antics of our MP's; proves wittily that our Parliamentary system allows room for uninhibited high spirits . . . Women's Editor Bernice Coffey, member of the Royal Tour press party, reports mid-way through the colorful visit . . . A picture story of how convicted Canadians are reformed at Collins Bay Penitentiary . . . A report on three low-cost housing projects that really work, providing homes for as low as $27 monthly for "senior citizens" . . . A look behind the scenes of Canada's civic symphony orchestras.

IN THIS ISSUE don't miss: Dr. W. G. Hardy's warning against subsidizing college athletes . . . B. K. Sandwell's comment on a book about the Dionnes too hot to handle in Canada . . . Rodney Grey's report on what U.K. Tories are in for if they win . . . the picture spread of fashion and Viennese art.

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WOMEN'S EDITOR
Bernice Coffey

ASSISTANT EDITORS
Melwyn Breen, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Hal Tracey, Michael Young.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Peter Donovan (London), John Dunlop, Paul Duval, Wilfrid Eggleston, Marjorie Thompson Flint, R. L. Hoadley (New York), Kimball McIlroy, J. E. Parsons, Mary Lowrey Ross.

Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary)

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OTTAWA VIEW

HOW U.K. ELECTION AFFECTS US

by Michael Barkway

ON THE EVE of the British election Ottawa is finding surprisingly kind things to say about the Labor Government. On the whole the St. Laurent Government has found Attlee's Government pretty easy to get along with. Notably excepting certain British ministers (John Strachey and Harold Wilson particularly), and leaving aside the argument about $65 million for wheat (in which our Government is still trying to defend an indefensible case), most people here seem to think that the Labor Government has been easier for Canada to deal with than the Conservatives would have been.

Of course, Canada has consistently complained about British trade policy. It has generally seemed from here to be more restrictive than it need have been. In some ways it has hurt us quite directly. Plans and controls and regulations have been the daily diet of the British at home, and the same frame of mind has often prevailed in international dealings. This has been very irksome for us.

But would the Conservatives be any better? Presumably they would not have the same obsession with "planning" and controls. But they have something else which might be even worse. They have their old ideas of imperial preference. They have their traditional hankering for a protected sterling area of trade. Nothing could be more directly contrary to the ideas of our Liberal Government. Of all Commonwealth countries Canada is the one which cannot possibly join an imperial or a soft-currency trade club.

Winston Churchill's emphasis on consolidating Commonwealth relations, in trade or in diplomacy or in defence, is decidedly unwelcome to the Ottawa Government. These proposals crop up from time to time—if not from London, then from Australia—and they flatly contradict our Government's conception of what the Commonwealth is or should be. Nobody in Ottawa supposes that anything can come of Churchill's rather high-flown talk about the Commonwealth; but it could be embarrassing and tiresome to have to revive all the old and familiar arguments.

This is not to say that official Ottawa is rooting for a Labor victory. This Government would hope for some distinct advantages from a Conservative win. It would expect the Tories in London to let some of the bracing breath of competition into the somewhat musty air of British business. It would look for an acceleration of the return to private trading which the Labor Government has recently started. But it's no use of exaggerating what could be done. The balance of payments deficit has got Britain with its back against the wall again. The defence effort puts a definite limit on the export drive. Expansion of imports is hardly to be thought of at the moment. Whichever party gets in, it's going to face a tough winter both domestically and externally.

Churchill has not repeated this time the rather rash remark he made in 1949 about going to Moscow and fixing everything up. It would take more than his return to Downing Street to put Anglo-American relations back on the footing of the war Roosevelt-Churchill entente. In these cardinal matters Ottawa would expect little change from a Tory victory. Where there might be a change for the better would be in British relations with Europe, which have been notably disappointing. Ottawa would much welcome a better understanding between Britain and the West European powers, particularly France.

—CP from DND

NEW MAP: Members of the land-air warfare committee, (left to right) Rear Admiral H. G. DeWolf, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff; Major General H. A. Sparling, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, and Air Vice Marshal F. R. Miller, Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, study a new type of plastic relief map during a visit this month to the Canadian services' busy joint air training centre at Rivers, Man.

—Avro-Canada

DOUBLE TROUBLE for enemy planes attacking Canada are the F-86 Sabre, left, manufactured in Montreal under licence from the U.S., and the Canadian-developed Avro CF-100. The Sabre, world's fastest plane, has been clocked at 670 m.p.h., while the CF-100 streaked from Toronto to Montreal at 632 m.p.h.

GRIZZLY PROBLEMS

ONE of the glowing virtues of the British parliamentary system by which we are governed is that it so intimately links the executive and the legislative branches. The executive — which is the Cabinet — derives its authority from the legislative — the House of Commons — and is responsible to it. So we avoid the recurring deadlocks which so frustrate Washington (as in the case of the St. Lawrence Seaway.)

But the difference between the executive and legislative functions cannot be removed; and the present session of Parliament emphasizes them very sharply.

The House of Commons is going to be chiefly occupied wrangling over some of the most grizzly and venerable skeletons in the Canadian closet. The Government, trying to steer these debates with one hand, has to use the other hand to grapple with international problems in which Canada is more intimately involved than ever before.

Pensions, railways, broadcasting, trade practices and similar domestic problems take first place on the Parliamentary calendar. To have to deal with railways and broadcasting in one session is hard luck on any government. Both involve the inveterate and endemic problem of Canada: how to provide the vital links—for trade or for ideas — that join our long thin thread of country. Neither can be solved without the federal Government collecting money from all Canadians and spending it for the good of all. But the collection inevitably falls more heavily on the more fortunate regions and the benefits seem to be greater for the more remote regions.

Arguments and passions are inevitably aroused on a regional basis. Private interests (like the private radio stations) inevitably conflict with public interests (like the CBC). The highest aim any Government can set itself is the least inspiring and the most practical of ideals—the tolerable compromise.

The Massey Commission recommended the broadcasting solutions. On the key financial problem it recommended that the CBC should be sure of revenue equivalent to $1 per head of the population each year. This would include the $2.50 licence fee and the commercial revenue. The gap would be made good by a statutory grant: not by a vote that the Government would have to propose each year, lest this powerful weapon tempt the Cabinet into interfering with the CBC's liberty.

The Turgeon Commission made powerful recommendations about the railways. Perhaps the key one here was the proposal for a subsidy to cover the cost of operating the "bridge" across the unproductive country north of Lake Superior. This was estimated at $7 million a year. But this is only the fringe of a problem which is as lively now as it was in Sir John A. Macdonald's time.

BUSY MINISTERS

WHILE Parliament is trying to clear up these private problems of Canada, Messrs. Pearson, Abbott and Claxton have a full schedule of international meetings. Pearson has to preside at the 5-country NATO Committee on long-range peaceful cooperation; he has to lead the Canadian delegation to the UN Assembly in Paris; and then he has to preside at the Rome meetings of the Atlantic Council at the end of November. He will have to be in Europe from the end of this month probably until early December.

Abbott has to look after the crucial NATO Committee of Twelve, which is to tackle "burden-sharing" and try to reconcile military needs with economic possibilities. Both he and Claxton will also be intimately involved in the Rome meeting of NATO which has to take decisions in both military and financial fields.

In the final analysis, no doubt, "Parliament will decide" about our international commitments. But while the decisions are in the making the Government has to bear the responsibility. And its course of action may in the long run make more difference to our lives than all the immediate domestic decisions debated here in the House of Commons.

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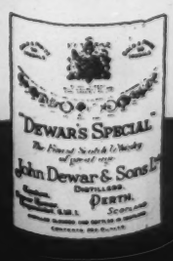

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DIONNE LEGEND

THE QUINTS: U.S.-EYE VIEW A BLURRING AND A BIAS

by B. K. Sandwell

THERE was published in the U.S. early this year a book dealing entirely with a very famous Canadian situation and some famous Canadians, which yet has never been offered to Canadian readers by a Canadian publisher. A good many copies of it have probably been acquired by Canadians, by sending for them to the United States; but very little has been said about it in the Canadian press. And this I think is regrettable, because there is much in the book which should have been made the subject of protest in Canada; and that of course is precisely the reason why no Canadian publisher has cared to handle it.

The book is "The Dionne Legend: Quintuplets in Captivity", by Lillian Barker, and bears the imprint of the U.S. firm of Doubleday and Co. Inc. It is the result of investigations made by Miss Barker in 1935 to 1939, and it is significant that it should have remained unpublished until 1951, when the person against whom most of its criticism is directed is dead and can no longer reply. It is introduced by a Foreword signed by Oliva Dionne, concerning which I can only say that it contains no internal evidence of having been written by one whose native language is French, nor even of being a translation of a French original.

There is, however, no reason to question its authenticity as an expression of Mr. Dionne's feelings towards Miss Barker; she has told the whole story from the Dionne point of view, and with very little regard for any other participants in the events concerned.

Miss Barker arrived in Callander just ten months after the birth, with an assignment from a "syndicate editor" (whom she does not name) to get Elzire Dionne, the mother of the quintuplets, to consent to have her life-story ghost-written; if this project succeeded Miss Barker was to do the ghost-writing.

Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, the physician who had brought the quintuplets into the world and who was then the chief figure in the board of guardians who had charge of the little girls under a special Act of the Ontario Legislature, took a very dim view of this project. Those who are familiar with the kind of work done by ghost-writers for syndicates, especially when the subject is an uneducated and inexperienced person, will not be surprised at his attitude. But the result was immediate development of a hostile relationship between Dr. Dafoe and Miss Barker, and a bitter resentment on her part, the results of which are evident on every page of her book.

Vanishing Ghost Project

Since the ghost-writing project never materialized, and no explanation for its failure is given, one is led to surmise that it proved impossible—that the mere fact of having produced five children at a birth, and having been thereupon hailed by Arthur Brisbane as "the greatest woman of 1934" was insufficient to make the life story of Mme. Dionne suitable for a book, no matter how vivid an imagination might be available for its writing.

Miss Barker, who has dedicated her book to Mary King Patterson "whose warm compassion saw in Elzire Dionne a Rachel weeping for her children", builds her whole narrative on the theme of the withdrawal of the quints from the normal control of their parents and their consequent separation from the ordinary life of the family. Admittedly, there was a tragic aspect to this separation, which was greatly and unnecessarily enhanced by the fact that at the time

—Wide World

THE QUINTS: New book expounds one-sided view of "commercialization".

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when Miss Barker was there the legislation provided for its continuance until the quints were 18 years old. But the separation for the time being was inevitable. It was essential that they be kept alive. (They are all still alive, and if they were not, it is highly improbable that Miss Barker would have been able to make a saleable book about them.) All alive, they represented a vast vested interest, belonging partly to themselves and the Dionne family, partly to many thousands of other people and to the tourist industry of Ontario. They could not therefore be exposed like ordinary children to all the casual germ-laden contacts of life. Their chances, had they been so exposed, would have been far below those of the ordinary child, because of the handicap of their premature and multiple birth.

Special Care Necessary

Miss Barker represents the transfer of control to the guardians as being the result solely of the contract signed by Oliva Dionne for the exhibition of the quints at Chicago and adds, without producing any evidence, that Dr. Dafoe advised Oliva to sign. This is an absurd view of the situation. By the time the question of custody of the quints arose they were already drawing thousands of people to the Dionne farm, and the situation could not possibly be dealt with by any ordinary means. The Red Cross took charge of the little girls and erected a hospital for them, which was barely ready when they developed their first serious illness, intestinal toxemia, which would almost certainly have been fatal to one or more without the most rigid hospital precautions.

There are a great many conversations recorded in Miss Barker's book which she can have learned only from one of the participants or from a third party. This is part of the recognized technique of ghost-writing, but its evidential value is of course almost nil, especially when publication has been withheld until after the death of one of the most important persons quoted.

The tragedy which arose originally out of the immense publicity attaching to the multiple birth was enhanced by the clash between the religion and language of the family and those of the political majority in the Province. The guardianship actually did nothing to impair the Roman Catholic upbringing of the children or to hamper their linguistic development in the language spoken by their parents; but it inevitably aroused bitter feelings in some of those who were sensitive on either ground. It is to be feared that these feelings were sometimes played upon by those who had financial or political objects to serve. Three different governments controlled Ontario during the childhood of the quints, with results which Miss Barker, an American journalist, could not be expected to understand. In these clashes Dr. Dafoe inevitably became the protagonist of the public-authority side as against the family-authority side, since he was the person through whom the public authority chiefly operated.

The history of the early years of the quintuplets will eventually be written by an author with a more detached and scientific view, who will be able to do justice to the many admirable qualities of the Dionne parents without belittling the man whom circumstances compelled to incur their bitter hostility.

—Butterfield in Vancouver Sun

NEWS ITEM: Nudes have been banned from remodelled Vancouver Art Gallery.

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EDITORIALS

Personalities the Issue In Ontario Election

LACK of a basic issue between Liberals and Conservatives again becomes evident as the Ontario Government goes to the polls. Between Frost and Thomson the choice to the voters is simply that of personalities. The CCF offers socialism and whether that socialism would be doctrinaire or active could only be known after a trial.

Premier Frost took the obvious course when he chose to go to the polls well before his term had expired. No head of a government chosen by a party convention, enjoys the full weight of his position until the convention choice has been ratified by the electors.

Liberal Leader Walter Thomson started his energetic campaign months ago and before the votes are counted will likely have established a record for the number of speeches made and the number of centres visited. The difficulty political leaders face when they attempt to expose their charm to all the voters is that the herculean efforts required interfere with time to think.

CCF Leader Edward Jolliffe has led his party through three elections and has twice been Opposition Leader. His chances to form a government depend on his ability to secure rural support and there is no evidence that the Ontario farmer is interested in Socialism. The election will not only decide which party is to form the government but also which party will form the official opposition.

"I Appreciate Your Patronage, My Boy, But I Wish You'd Send in Your Daddy!"

Canada to Blame Too

WHILE U.S. pressure groups and the complicated wheels of Congress have been blamed for blocking construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, it should be recalled that had it not been for Canadian delay, the whole project might now be in operation.

In the thirties, when Roosevelt was at the height of his power with Congress, he kept pressing Canada for a seaway agreement and was blocked by the opposition of Ontario. Ottawa was ready to go ahead but Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario did not want to play ball. He had cancelled Ontario Hydro contracts and was still afraid of a power surplus.

The Canadian Embassy in Washington was told to evade the subject with the result that a project close to the heart of Roosevelt did not get beyond rather cold preliminary conversations at a time when Congress might have acted.

Tobacco and Taxation

CIGARETTES are a luxury and life would go on its uneven path if tobacco had never been grown, but that still is no justification for the Government dividing the public into two classes and collecting many millions of dollars from smokers while non-smokers escape completely. In taxes there should be some basis of equity but all pretense of equity has long since departed in the Government's tobacco policy.

If the taxes were used to create a fund to pay fire losses which smoking caused, if cities were bonused to pay the extra cost of cleaning discarded butts from the street, if hostesses were recompensed for holes burned in tablecloths and carpets, then there might be justification for saying that one class should pay and another class should not.

The Peterboro Examiner, in an indignant editorial, says: "No wrong is done which does not beget some other wrong; no government brings one law into contempt without weakening, in some measure, the whole fabric of the law. And a government which imposes taxes without regard for the decency and justice of those taxes creates among the people a cynical attitude toward taxes of all kinds."

Progressive Edmonton

THERE used to be fun poked at the men who laid out Edmonton so ambitiously that there was room for an airport within the civic limits. Now a rapidly expanding Edmonton is taking full advantage of the great area the city covers to rezone as parkland where necessary all land along the Saskatchewan's banks, its creeks and ravines.

This policy of taking full advantage of great natural assets should make Edmonton the envy of other growing cities where population, spilling beyond borders, has already occupied natural park locations. Suburban municipalities of most Canadian cities have been faced with such a rapid growth since the war that few have been able to keep abreast of school needs, let alone parks. A survey now, we believe, would show a serious reduction in parkland compared with population as against 25 years ago.

Some form of central authority which would set aside green belts or park areas in advance of the rush of suburban building is becoming essential if the larger cities of the future are to have breathing spaces.

The Willisian Constitution

THERE is so much validity in the article by Professor Friedmann on Page 31 concerning the obligation of the courts, and especially the higher courts, to recognize the changing conditions in which the laws that they interpret have to operate, that we should not like our readers to think that Mr. Sandwell, whose article Professor Friedmann is criticizing, was denying that obligation. What Mr. Sandwell was opposing, and what this journal will continue to oppose, was the demand for the abolition of certain nineteenth-century rules of interpretation on the ground that they have become "folklore" and have no relevance to "the realities of present-day life".

The particular rule of interpretation which the Supreme Court declined to disregard in the Nolan case was the rule "that statutes are not to be construed as taking away the property rights of the subject, unless their language makes that intention abundantly clear". That is surely an entirely reasonable demand to make of the legislators—that if they do intend to take away anybody's property rights they shall make that intention clear. We could understand an objection to the Nolan judgment based on the ground that the NETP Act did actually make clear the intention to take away certain property rights; but neither Professor Willis nor Professor Friedmann argues on that ground. Their position is that the Supreme Court should not have followed the rule, on the ground that it is

out of date. Professor Friedmann now invokes also the argument of the minority judges, that "the history of the legislation and its obvious purpose" should have been sufficient to indicate the intention even if it was not clearly expressed. The operation of reading into a statute things which it does not say, by means of consulting its history and what the court thinks is its "obvious" purpose, does not appeal as a helpful method of interpretation.

We should not have been in the least distressed if the courts had found that the NETP Act actually was "abundantly clear" on the matter of appropriation of private property. The abundance of clarity in a statute is always a matter of opinion. But Professor Willis and Professor Friedmann are asking that the courts shall not even consider whether the language of the statute is abundantly clear or not—that they shall assume the intention of the legislators from evidence outside of the statute itself; and Professor Willis, but not Professor Friedmann, makes this demand in language which makes "the same group of civil servants" the absolute master of Parliament, the Government boards, the judges and everybody else.

The Big Bluff at Abadan

SO IT TURNED OUT that it was not the rather comical fanatic, the weeping and fainting Dr. Mossadegh who lived in the parliament buildings in fear for his life, who was bluffing over Abadan. When the day of decision came, the mighty British Government, the second most powerful authority of the free world, with its cruisers and destroyers, its frigates and tank-landing craft lying off the Persian oil port, and its paratroopers and troop-carrying aircraft standing in readiness nearby, merely bleated and let its workers be booted out.

Mr. Churchill bitterly declares that Mossadegh won his triumph—though at heavy cost to his own people—"by penetrating the minds and measuring accurately the will-power of the men he had to deal with in Whitehall."

We do not say that the British should have fought the Persians to hold on to this oil investment. But we agree wholeheartedly with the *New York Times* that if the British were not determined to protect Abadan by force they should never have threatened force. Admittedly the use of force posed considerable risks and would have exacted its cost in British relations with a world quick to cry "imperialism!" But the oilfield area had been occupied for security reasons by British—or rather, Indian—troops as recently as 1946, and the world made little of it. More menacing was the risk of Soviet counter-action in Northern Iran.

These risks were apparently judged by Attlee and Morrison to be too great. But what is the price of the retreat which the Middle East and the rest of the world has just witnessed? It is a loss of prestige which can only encourage the Egyptians, the Iraqi, the Grand Mufti and the rest to snap at Britain's heels. It is a heavy loss of oil and oil-refining capacity in an age in which oil represents power and perhaps survival—and survival not only for the British and the Western nations but for the Persians who have "won" this battle. It is a triumph of irresponsibility and illegality, a defiance of the UN World Court which will further weaken the rule of international law. It is a severe blow to private and governmental investment in backward countries.

Award for Abbé Maheux

RECOGNITION by the French Academy is the highest reward that can be obtained by any literary artist working in the French language and the gift of the *Prix de la Langue Française* to Abbé Arthur Maheux is most significant evidence of the interest taken by the Academy in the progress of the language outside of France.

Abbé Maheux has been for many years a preacher of a Canadian unity based on the fullest recognition of the nation's bilingual character. There is, we believe, no other foundation upon which Canadian unity is possible. The methods by which he has promoted such a unity include much brilliant historical research, much popular lecturing in both languages and the contributing of a column in both languages to *The Montreal Star*.

The breadth of mind and soundness of judgment shown in these activities have gained him

—Nakash

ABBE ARTHUR MAHEUX

the Presidency of the French Section of the Royal Society of Canada and many other honors (which are now crowned by this award) in which the Academy has shown a remarkable understanding of the special situation existing in Canada.

Natural Justice Again

A STARTLING difference of opinion, which will have a pronounced influence upon labor relations in Canada, has developed between the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords, which has final jurisdiction in British domestic cases, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which had final jurisdiction in Canadian cases and still has it in cases which originated before 1950. In April last in the famous Myron Kuzych case from Vancouver the Privy Council ruled that a member expelled by a trade union could not come into the courts for redress until he had exhausted the procedure provided in the union regulations. In May last the Lords decided, in Johnstone v. Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association, that a member who has been expelled "against the principles of natural justice" is not required to go through that procedure (in that case an arbitration) but can obtain relief directly from the courts. The judgment declared it to be "obvious that a rule providing for the settlement of disputes by arbritration can never have contemplated that the parties, either the member or the society, would be acting in a way that was contrary to natural justice or that in doing what they did they would allow themselves to be actuated by bad faith."

This judgment was based on two precedents which appear to have escaped the attention of the Privy Council—possibly because the claim that the stipulated procedure must be exhausted before the courts can be approached was never raised in the Kuzych case, and no references or arguments upon it were before Their Lordships. These precedents were in 1905 and 1917; in the former the expulsion was held to be in bad faith, in the latter it was ruled that court action may be taken against an expulsion "if the rules have not been observed or if the fundamental principles of justice have been disregarded".

In the Kuzych case expulsion meant the loss of employment, since Kuzych worked in a closed shop; it was therefore a matter of the utmost gravity to him. It seems clear that nothing short of the House of Lords view, that bad faith or defective procedure may be inquired into by the courts at any stage, can protect a union member from suffering grave damage at the hands of a hostile or even an inefficient union committee.

Bi-Lingual at Last

FRENCH language newspapers in Canada have always labored under the handicap of having the national news provided in English. No matter how big the newsbreak, presses had to wait until translators finished their job. Now at last *The Canadian Press* has inaugurated a French-language service.

This development has a greater national significance than just a convenience for a group of newspapers. There should be a great improvement in the accuracy of reporting as it will no longer be necessary to translate a speech delivered in French into English for wire transmission and then translate it back into French.

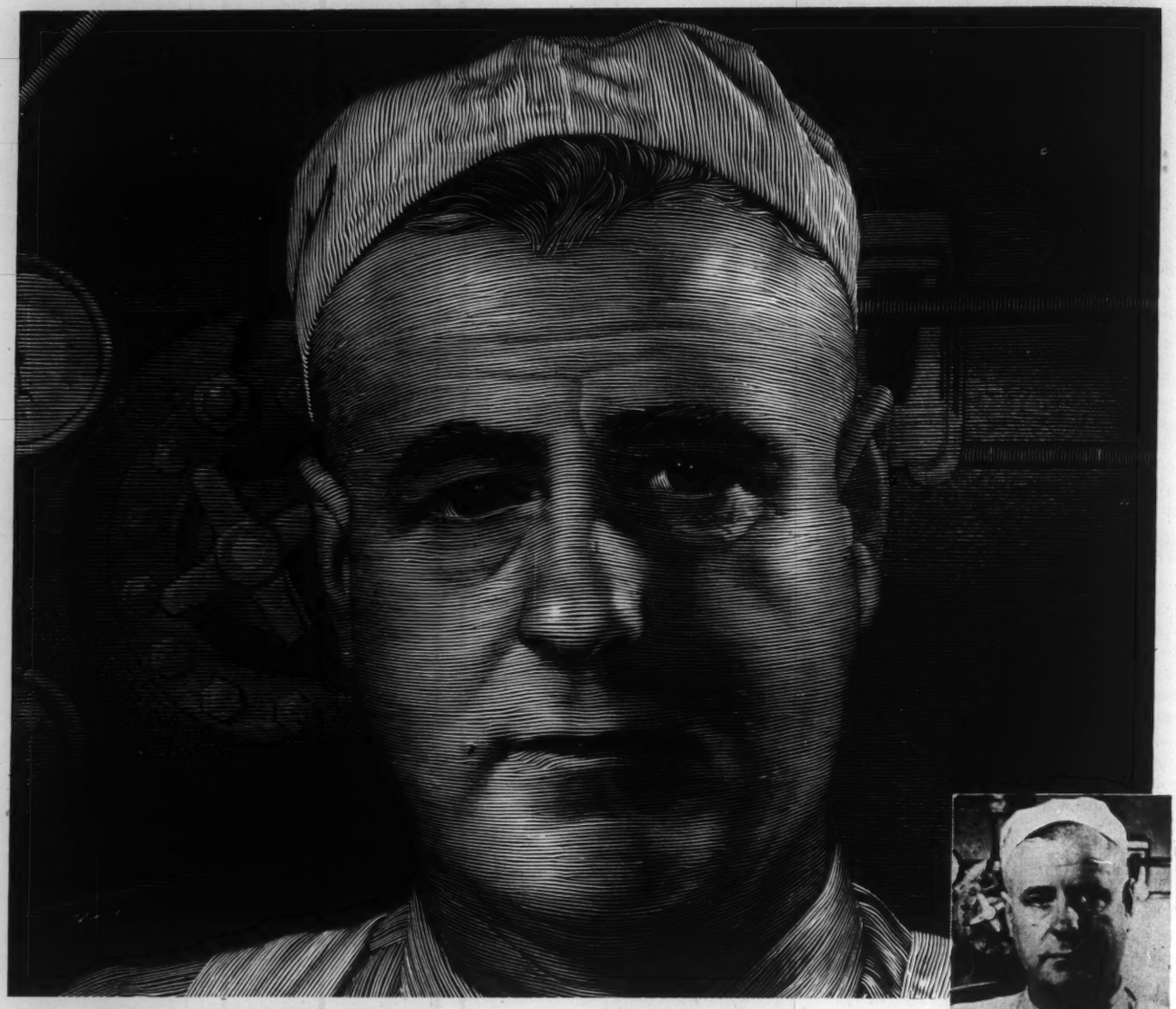
The change has already resulted in an increase in the amount of national and international news carried by the French language dailies. It is to be hoped that now *The Canadian Press* is officially bilingual there should be more adequate coverage for the rest of Canada of French Canadian developments.

It is particularly appropriate that the creation of the first bilingual news service in the world should have come during the presidency of Hervé Major of Montreal's *La Presse*. We have for years admired the work that modest Hervé Major has done for national unity.

ON HIS POVERTY

WHEN *I consider how my pay is spent*
Ere half my days in each dark month are done,
Forced by the index with its dizzy run
To live the last two weeks with scarce a cent,
"Where is my money going? To prevent
Some future war? To buy this plane, that gun,
Bombs by the gross and bullets by the ton?"
I fondly question. But the Government
Replies, to still my murmuring, "Not so.
The cost of living's slightly upward curve
Helps us, through tax, to smooth the way for those
Of pensionable age. You'll share the dough
When you are seventy. They also serve
Who wait, and pay their taxes through the nose."

—J.E.P.



*MR. JAMES FLETCHER JOHNSTON...

How do you feel about the question of saving, Mr. Johnston?

I think it's of extreme importance to save. With rising costs and the general uncertainty, it's a great thing to have some money set aside to fall back on when you want it.

How are you saving?

Through insurance, Canada Savings Bonds and the Company old age pension plan.

Have you bought Canada Savings Bonds regularly?

Yes. The only Dominion Bond Issue that I've missed in the past 10 years was the first Victory Bond. I've bought one or more of every Victory Bond or Canada Savings Bond issue since then.

How do you pay for your Canada Savings Bonds?

Through the bank. I make a down payment at the beginning and so much a month for the rest of the year until the bond is paid for.

Do you plan to invest in Canada Savings Bonds again this year?

Yes.

Why do you choose Canada Savings Bonds to invest in?

With Canada Savings Bonds, the same as with the Victory Bonds, it's like ready cash to me. I can sell them any time I need them, and the interest is much better than on money in a bank account, and there is no red tape to cashing them. I like the Canada Savings Bonds even better than the Victory Bonds because you can cash them at par at the bank at any time.

Have you cashed any of your bonds?

No.

Have you any particular objective in mind in saving through Canada Savings Bonds?

I have nothing definite in mind. I own my own home and have a car. It's like a nest egg that I can use if ever I need it, and it bears me good interest. It's a form of security. I have it to fall back on any time I want.

NOW BETTER THAN EVER

Canada Savings Bonds—6th Series—mature in 10 years and 9 months from date of issue and bear ten 3½% coupons. The first coupon covers 1 year and 9 months and is payable on August 1st, 1953; subsequent coupons come due August 1st yearly thereafter until maturity. If cashed before August 1st, 1953, simple interest is paid at 2% per year, calculated monthly. If held to maturity the overall yield is equivalent to 3.21% per year. The limit for holdings in any one name is $5,000 in the 6th Series. The bonds are cashable at full face value, plus interest at any time at any bank in Canada. They are registered in the owner's name. They are non-assignable and non-transferable.

*James F. Johnston, 43, lives at 2142 Queen St., Regina, Sask. He is superintendent of Palm Dairies Limited, where he started to work as an ice-cream maker in 1930. A native of Regina, he worked on a farm before going into the dairy business. He was married in 1930 to Gladys Evenson of Earl Grey, Sask., and is the father of two children, Harvey, aged 13 and Valerie, 9. He is a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, of which he is a Past Noble Grand. He is a great baseball fan and is in demand as an umpire for city games. One of his hobbies is fishing. A sister, Mrs. B. Rawlings, lives in Ottawa, and two brothers are employed by Consolidated Mining and Smelting at Kimberley, B.C. Mr. Johnston is one of more than a million Canadians who save regularly with Canada Savings Bonds.

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53T-7

LETTERS

A New Anthem?

RE YOUR Sept. 25 editorial "Anthem Instead of Song", I should think that the audiences at the CNE grandstand performances (some 325,000 persons) would be just about as representative as a poll. Their reluctance to rise for "O Canada" should indicate the feeling there is regarding this song. Surely it would seem that people in this country are not ready to accept this song as the national anthem. When the day comes that any audience rises for "O Canada", then let it be our anthem.

Let us not be too hasty. After all the U.S. was an older country than ours before it had a national anthem—and many people here seem to find the U.S. a worthy example to follow.

Toronto, Ont. ALLEN MACINNES

Canadian Jokes

ERIC NICOL'S article in Sept. 11 issue I enjoyed. I would like to express an opinion on the subject of the Canadian sense of humor which my experience keeps indicating to me.

To make someone feel like a fool is not a necessary ingredient of humor, but I believe it is a Canadian social custom to consider it so. When will we reach the stage at which we can enjoy a joke that makes no individual its butt—and really get a kick out of it?

Pembroke, Ont. MARGARET M. FOULDS

School Spelling

I WAS SURPRISED to note in the editorials of the SATURDAY NIGHT in the paragraph on spelling in Canada, ". . . the child in school is still penalized if he takes his spelling from his daily reader rather than from the *official speller*. Perhaps this failure of the department of education to recognize the facts of spelling etc . . ."

I would suggest that if you are going to criticize the curriculum, the department would welcome it. But first get a copy of the Curriculum. Let me quote from it, p. 32, under 4, Word Study section: (e) Variant spellings found in any standard dictionary are acceptable.

Toronto, Ont. WILLIAM J. BROWN

Constitutional Deadlock

NEITHER historically nor legally is it correct to say that "confederation was no doubt the result of a compromise", as Paul Gérin-Lajoie suggests in his Sept. 4 article entitled "Are We Facing a Constitutional Deadlock."

The present PM of Canada, who, as Minister of Justice piloted through the House of Commons the address in respect of the Redistribution Bill, emphatically repudiated the theory of compromise (*Hansard*, Vol. 85, pp. 2691 et seq. June 18, 1946).

The union of the four provinces, which constituted Canada in 1867, was the direct result of the intolerable situation which developed in the Legislature of the Province of Canada, after the legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada, in 1841. The only escape from a situation where no stable or durable government could be formed was a union of all the then British North American Provinces, which implied a separation of the two Canadas. That is what was accomplished.

However, be that as it may, in my humble judgment, the reason why a tombstone bearing the epitaph, "Here lies the constitutional conference between the Federal and provincial governments" has been laid upon the grave of this conference, is because the provincial governments, if they didn't know it before, have now become keenly aware of their constitutional impotence.

The provinces realize that under the present set-up, the Federal Government possesses unlimited legislative power, and they—the Provinces—must accept what the Federal Government chooses to offer them.

The impasse will not be resolved by conferences carried on behind closed doors between politicians, without any mandate from the people. Only the people of Canada, gathered in Constituent Assembly, can write a constitution for themselves, including, of course, amending machinery.

Montreal, Que. JOHN FENSTON

Vancouver Traffic

I WAS SORRY to see in the Sept. 18 issue that a paper of such high repute should stoop to reprinting the cartoon from the *Vancouver Sun* making a joke of a serious traffic situation. Were you to drive a car in Vancouver you would realize that Chief of Police Mulligan's new effort is overdue. Traffic deaths and accidents are high in this city—due entirely to reckless driving. Speed limits are ignored; passing rules do not exist in the minds (?) of many drivers.

(REV. CANON) H. P. BARRETT

Vancouver, BC.

Robust New State

IF THE Atlantic Community is to become a reality, the peoples of the Atlantic must be united politically. This calls for the drafting and adoption of a federal constitution under which a federal parliament will be given exclusive jurisdiction over at least seven matters of common concern, namely: 1. Foreign Affairs. 2. Peace and War. 3. Armed Forces. 4. The Manufacture of Arms. 5. Currency. 6. Taxation for the purposes of the Union. 7. Minimum Standards of Living, Labor and Health.

With these powers the new State will not only be viable; it will be so robust that War will retreat before it. Let us get on with the job.

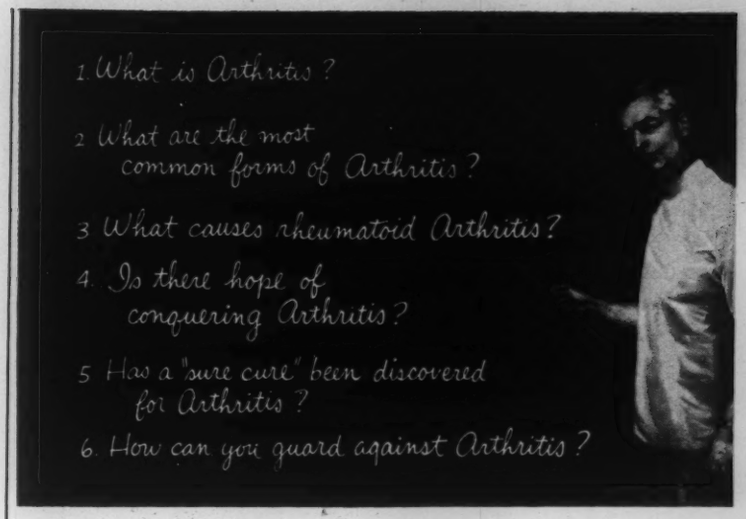
Toronto, Ont. LEWIS DUNCAN

Trade with France

WE ENJOYED your article "Can We Have More Trade with France" in your issue of August 21. In the section entitled "Facts and Figures", however, we noticed that France has presumably taken over the Portuguese colony of Mozambique! Did your business editor by any chance mean the Island of Madagascar which is separated from the mainland by Mozambique Channel?

Ottawa, Ont. W. P. BIRMINGHAM
J. H. BAILEY

■ *Yes, for Mozambique, read Madagascar.*


1. What is Arthritis?
2. What are the most common forms of Arthritis?
3. What causes rheumatoid Arthritis?
4. Is there hope of conquering Arthritis?
5. Has a "sure cure" been discovered for Arthritis?
6. How can you guard against Arthritis?

Can you answer these questions about ARTHRITIS?

1. Q What is Arthritis?

A. Arthritis is the term applied to many different diseases affecting the joints of the body. All of the arthritic diseases are characterized by inflammation or swelling of the joints, but these conditions differ widely as to causes, symptoms, and the kind of treatment required. In its various forms, arthritis affects more than 600,000 Canadians. In fact, it is a leading cause of chronic illness in our country today

2. Q What are the most common forms of Arthritis?

A. Of all types of arthritis, the chronic forms, *osteoarthritis* and *rheumatoid arthritis*, are by far the most common. Osteoarthritis is primarily the result of aging, or normal wear-and-tear on the joints. It rarely develops before age 40 and it seldom causes severe crippling. Rheumatoid arthritis is a much more serious disorder. It usually strikes between the ages of 20 and 50, and unless it is properly treated the joints may become permanently damaged.

3. Q What causes rheumatoid Arthritis?

A. Although the exact cause of rheumatoid arthritis is unknown, a variety of factors are involved in its onset. In this condition, there is usually evidence of disease of the entire system — such as loss of weight, fatigue, anemia, infection, emotional strain, and nutritional deficiencies. Since many factors may be involved, doctors stress the importance of a *thorough physical examination* of each patient. This is essential to proper diagnosis and treatment, which in all cases must be based upon the patient's *individual* needs.

4. Q Is there hope of conquering Arthritis?

A. Yes, indeed! Methods of treatment for all types of arthritis are constantly being improved. The outlook for further advances is now more hopeful than ever before — thanks to research which is yielding new facts about the underlying causes of arthritis, especially the rheumatoid type.

5. Q Has a "sure cure" been discovered for Arthritis?

A. No, indeed! Yet, many people are still misled by claims that are made for certain "arthritis cures" or other forms of therapy that are worthless. Authorities emphasize that proper medical care offers the only hope of permanent relief from arthritis. Today, about 60 percent of the victims can be greatly benefitted, *and in some cases completely relieved*, if proper treatment is commenced early.

6. Q How can you guard against Arthritis?

A. Doctors say there are certain precautions that everyone can take to help prevent arthritis, or to lessen the effect if it should occur. Here are some of them: keep weight normal . . . try to maintain good posture . . . get sufficient rest, sleep, and exercise . . . eat a balanced daily diet . . . have regular medical and dental examinations . . . maintain a calm mental outlook . . . *see your doctor whenever persistent pain occurs in any joint.*

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Canadian Head Office: Ottawa 4, Canada

Please send me a copy of your booklet, 101-T. entitled "Arthritis."

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This year's Chevrolet is a marvel of value, *every* way — and it's all yours at lowest cost!

If you want a car with Body-by-Fisher strength, protection and up-to-the-minute styling — Chevrolet has it. If you want power you can live with through many moons to come—Chevrolet's valve-in-head performance gives you that, too. If you want roominess and comfort and handling ease that make every trip a breeze, there's no simpler way to find them than to take the wheel of a Chevrolet.

Above all, if you're looking for advanced features that perfectly combine pleasure with performance, just look at these:

NEW — improved Centre-Point Steering (and Centre-Point Design), making steering even easier at low speeds and while parking.

NEW — more powerful Jumbo-Drum Brakes (with Dubl-Life riveted brake linings) for extra-safe, extra-smooth, extra-long-lasting performance. They're the biggest brakes in Chevrolet history!

NEW — Safety Sight Instrument Panel — safer, more convenient, more efficient and more beautiful than ever before.

Yes, Chevrolet for '51 is a car that defies comparison from every viewpoint—including price. So, if you've been toying with the notion of settling for a lesser car — visit your Chevrolet dealer and see how easily you can buy this thrifty marvel.

WITH TIME-PROVEN
POWERGlide
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

With ultra-smooth PowerGlide,† Chevrolet is first in the lowest-price field to bring you the proudest feature of luxury cars — a fully-proved, fully-automatic transmission. There's *no* clutch pedal! You can drive all day without ever shifting a gear! And with all this driving ease, you get the extra-abundant power of Chevrolet's new 105 h.p. engine, exclusive to PowerGlide Chevrolets. It's so *simple* to drive, it's a *thrill* to drive!

†PowerGlide plus 105 H.P. Engine optional at extra cost on deluxe models.

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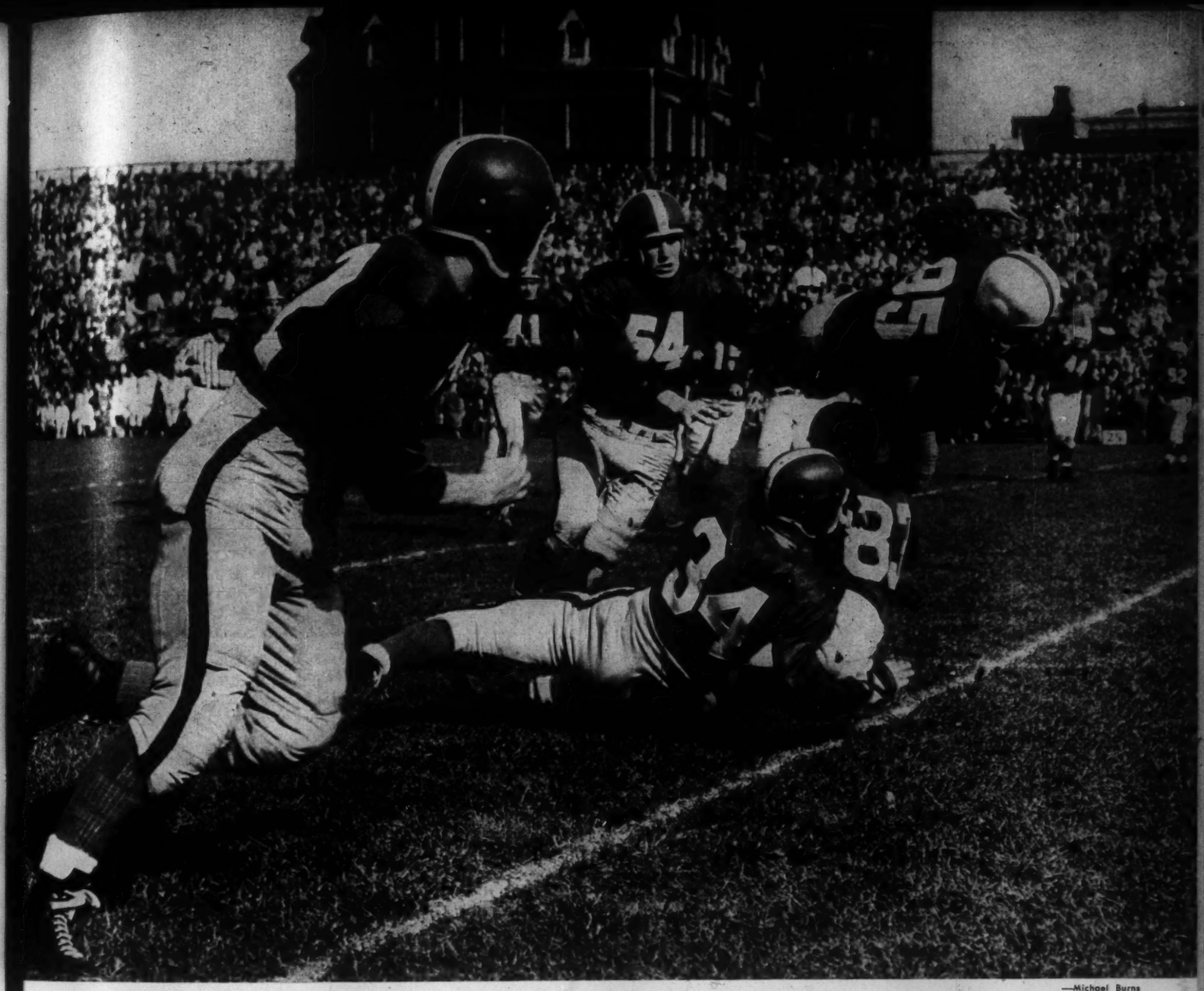


—Michael Burns

McGILL VS. VARSITY at University of Toronto Stadium. So far, college football in Canada has escaped the harsh ultra-commercialism that plagues American sport.

WHAT PRICE AMATEURISM?

HANDOUTS AND COLLEGE SPORTS

by George Hardy

LAST AUGUST it was disclosed that West Point footballers had been cribbing to meet scholastic requirements. This September the President of Virginia's William and Mary College resigned in the wake of a discovery that, as far back as 1949, the athletic department had been falsifying high school transcripts in order to get promising football players into the College and had also been giving unearned credits in physical education to keep them there. A winning football team was more important than either education or honor.

No one ought to have been surprised at these or similar scandals. For decades college football in the U.S. has, in many instances, borne little relationship to the idea that college sport, at least, is for fun or that university athletics are only a subsidiary part of education. But the West Point and William and Mary incidents, added to last winter's revelation that college basketballers were bribed to throw away games in Madison Square Gardens, do suggest that it is an opportune moment to consider whether the attitudes and practices of our southern neighbors are infiltrating Canadian university athletics.

The chief sport in question is, of course, inter-collegiate football, and, specifically, eastern inter-collegiate football. In Western Canadian universities in football as in every inter-collegiate sport, the only question is how big the deficit will be. In the Big Four of the East—the universities of McGill, Queen's, Toronto and Western Ontario—$310,000 was taken in for inter-collegiate games last season and whenever money enters into sport, the problems begin to gather.

In the universities, the football "plants," estimated at a value of $10 million for the U Big Four, are owned, not by individuals seeking to make a profit, but by the universities themselves. Here, then, if anywhere, the concept of sport for fun and for the pride of achievement ought to be maintained.

Yet the popularity of inter-collegiate football faces the U Big Four with the same dangers to which some American universities have suc-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

DR. W. G. HARDY, *faculty member of the University of Alberta is President of the International Ice Hockey Association and of the Canadian Authors Association.*

—Photos by Ray O'Neil & Noel Hubbard

JOURNEY'S END is a happy one for the four climbers and they admire the magnificent view from the 11,000-foot Mount Edith Cavell. They are, *from l.*, Bill Angus, Toronto; Noel Hubbard, Toronto; Jack Defayette, Ottawa; and Lucille Scott, Montreal. *Below*, the party prepares for the last, most formidable part of the ascent.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Half-Past Heaven On A Summer Afternoon

by Noel Hubbard

MOST of the guests and summer workers at Jasper Park Lodge in the Rockies are quite content to admire the view of the 11,000-foot Mount Edith Cavell and let it go at that. Not so for three university students and two photographers. These students belong to that intrepid (if peculiar) breed: mountain climbers. The photographers, like all photographers, are philosophical about any assignment.

To Jack Defayette, a student at Guelph's Veterinary College and an experienced climber, Mount Edith Cavell presented a challenge. A native of Ottawa, Jack inspired Lucille Scott of Montreal and Toronto-born Bill Angus—fellow workers at the Lodge—to join him in scaling the west ridge of the towering peak. The photographers went because they were apparently bored with life.

They began the trek through the heavy underbrush to the 7,000-foot level of the timberline. Here the party rested while the apprehensive photographers warily eyed the steep side of Cavell. From the timberline to the 10,000-foot mark, was one continuous climb over loose shale, huge boulders, and along ledges that seemed too narrow for even a mountain goat to negotiate.

Lightening their packs, the party started up. Within a half hour, the short-winded photographers were puffing and blowing like ancient bellows. Spurred on and taunted by their healthy, student companions, they crawled and cursed their way upward, not daring to look below them.

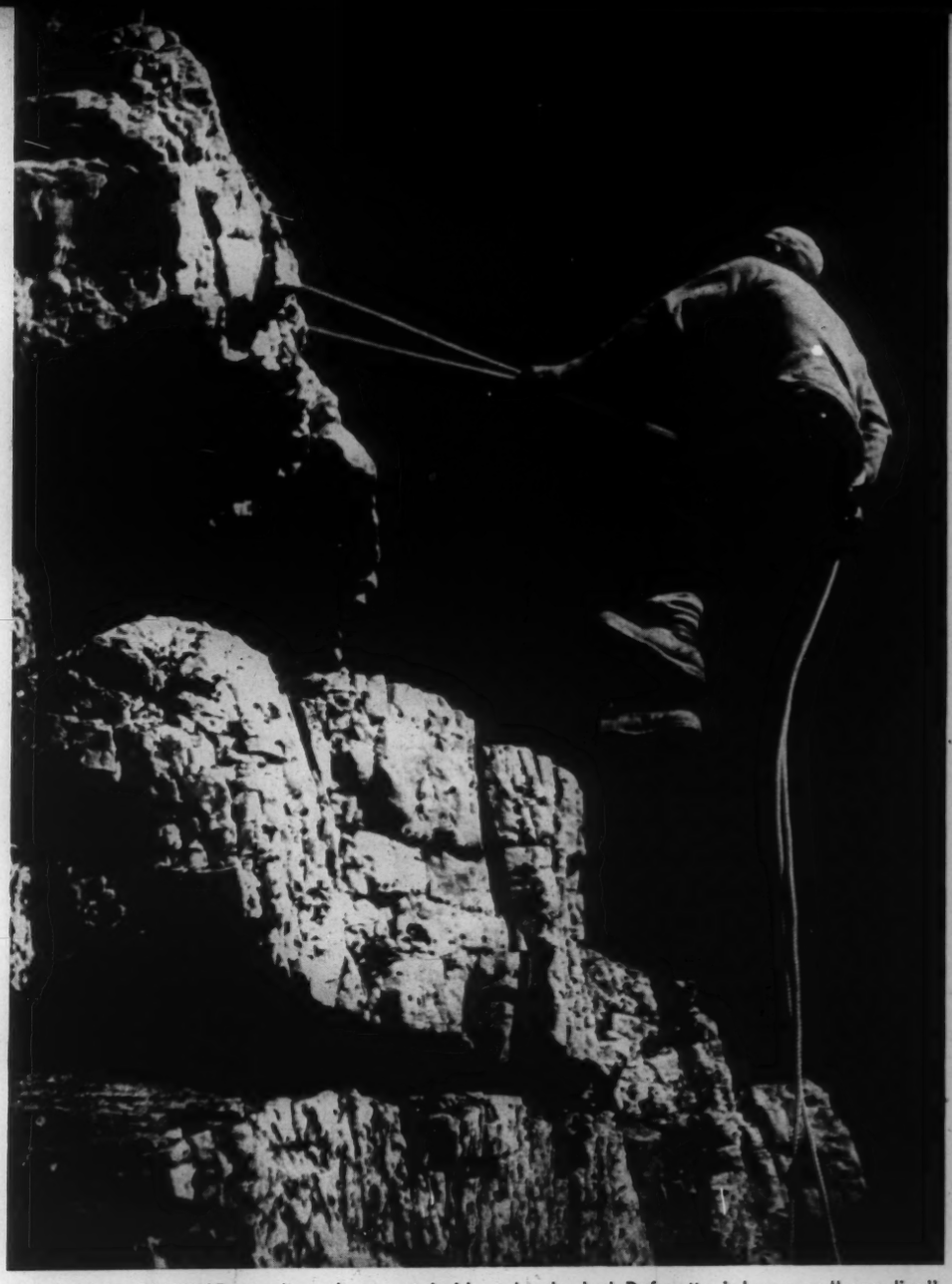
Noon hour found the five climbers perched on a narrow, snow-covered ledge. To the north, there was a straight drop for 3,000 feet to beautiful Angel Glacier. Southward, the route the party would take down, the mountain dropped at a ninety-degree angle. Above them, the ridge wound upward for 1,300 feet to the wind-swept peak of Cavell. This was the dangerous portion of the climb. One misstep, a careless action or a crumbling snow-cornice, could mean disaster.

ONCE AGAIN, packs were lightened and the climbers roped together. With Jack Defayette leading, nailed boots dug into the snow, axes cut steps in the ice and the party moved laboriously toward the top. The rope, tying the group together to form a complete unit, was kept constantly taut. If a climber fell, slack line could mean a long drop, perhaps pulling the entire party into the void below. It took two hours for the climbers to reach the peak but all the agony was worth it.

From the summit, they could look across the countryside for approximately a hundred miles. Mount Robson, the Ramparts and the Tonquin Valley stretched out below them. Rushing moun-

REFRESHMENT after the climb distracts Bill Angus from surrounding breathtaking mountain scenery.

PHOTOGRAPHER of party pauses for water, obtained beneath snow crust, before descent.



THE SECOND QUICKEST way down the mountainside, taken by Jack Defayette, is known as "rappeling". Chief dangers in negotiating climb were from sliding rock that rapidly becomes churning avalanche.

tain streams, glacial lakes and virgin ice-fields stood out like a relief map.

Here the party rested, ate lunch, then started down to the edge of the snow-field. At this point, it was necessary to rappel down from the top of the ridge. This is apparently a unique method devised by a maniac, for lowering the climber through space in a tangle of ropes.

The party unroped and each member picked an individual route down the south face of the mountain. The footing consisted of loose shale which would form a small landslide, carrying the climber with it. When the momentum became too great, the climber dived for the protection of a larger boulder and waited for the slide to stop. Then the performance was repeated until the party reached the sun-protected snow-fields.

Here, they sat down on their heels, dug in their ice axes and tobogganed downward for a thousand feet. This method of descent is not recommended by either guide books or insurance companies.

Then began the monotonous route through the timber to the foot of Cavell. Tired and dirty, the party returned to Jasper Lodge late in the evening.

The next day found Jack Defayette back at the porter's desk, Lucille Scott managing the check room, and Bill Angus running messages as a bell-hop. The photographers? They stayed in bed.

CLIMAX of the day is quiet reminiscence beside lodge fire. Angus, Scott and Defayette were students working at time of trek, at Jasper Lodge. Author is a public-relations officer. All are experienced climbers.

WINNER GETS THE PROBLEMS

CAN THE TORIES DO ANY BETTER?

by Rodney Grey

London.

IN THE LIBRARY of the Oxford and Cambridge Club, on the south side of London's Pall Mall, a painting of Labor Prime Minister Clement Attlee has recently been hung. The artist sees Attlee as a tired clerk, peering around the papers piled on his desk. The picture is less than fair to Attlee—he is no lightweight—but it does hint at what may swing the election on October 25. If enough of Britain's middle class "floating voters" think of Labor as tired men no longer able to shoulder the burdens of office, they will put in the other team.

Nationally, it is a straight Labor-Tory fight. The Liberal Party, with its funds still low after the effort of the election of 1950, is confining its campaign to constituencies where it has any chance.

Everyone (except the Communists) is hoping that one or other party will win by at least 25 seats, enough to make government independent of the invalids that Labor relies on in the present Parliament. Before the election was announced, feeling was widespread that when the fight did come, a majority would be won by one party, and the odds were on the Conservatives. But as the election nears, and no real issues appear, fears are growing that Britain will be stuck again with government by wheel chair.

Labor speakers, even Clement Attlee, are trying hard to inflate to life-size the old bogey that the Tories are a party of big business — of vested interests, of the stock brokers, of the rentier class. This goes over with the socialist faithful, with the 60 per cent of the working class who always vote Labor. But the Conservatives are not a party of big money. If anything, they are more hard up than Labor, for they cannot count on trade-union financial support. And the Conservatives are working hard to put this point across.

LABOR is arguing much from the record, pointing to the conditions of postwar Britain in which many a working man has found that he had "never had it so good." Labor talks as though all this was a result of Labor policy. Postwar full employment is contrasted with the bad old days of Tory misrule, with the unemployment of the 'thirties. However, the policies of the 'thirties, ruthlessly cutting Government expenditure on unessentials, out of place as they certainly were at that time, are just the medicine that Britain needs now, and which neither major party seems to offer.

What the independent voter (and the Liberal voter, in many constituencies) is asking himself these days is whether Winston Churchill and his brigade of young Tories if they are elected, are likely to do anything that Labor would not do. Both major parties are heavily committed to paternalistic policies. Neither party puts freedom of the individual from government interference very high on its list of policies. The Socialists have won two elections on the strength of paternalistic domestic policy, and they offer more of the same. The Conservatives say "me too." They are afflicted with the kind of opportunism that has cursed every right-wing opposition party in Europe and America since the end of the war.

Perhaps the election has come a year too early. The Conservative Party, given another year, might have changed its line considerably. It might have been able, a year from now, to provide a genuine alternative to paternalism. For British Conservatives have rediscovered free enterprise in just the last year. There is a real liberal group in the Conservative Party, and its leader is certainly Churchill himself.

However, as far as broad domestic policy is involved (all that anyone is talking about now electioneering has started) that liberal group has not influenced the party stalwarts very much, nor impressed itself on the mass of party workers. I think that this group is gaining more power, but it is still very much a minority. For instance, many Conservatives were shocked by the free-enterprise arguments of a recent pamphlet on employment policy issued by the Conservative Political Centre. Written by one of the party's young liberal economists, it was received inside and outside the party, particularly by the press, by much frank disbelief that this could ever be a Conservative policy. The election manifesto issued by Churchill shows little of this sort of thinking.

The Conservatives thus offer to the electorate little but a selection of new persons to occupy the Government front bench. It is difficult to believe that they will go very far with anti-inflation measures, despite talk of a new Excess Profits Tax. They cannot make a real attack on the standard of living unless they are given a very substantial majority. They do not propose to slash social-service expenditures, and they cannot, if they hope to raise British productivity, reduce the level of spending on new capital equipment.

CONSERVATIVES promise, of course, to denationalize the steel industry and the trucking industry. This would be more of an apparent change of direction in government policy than a real change: with the exception of the far-left wing, Labor has pretty well dropped nationalization. Labor intellectuals feel that in setting up Government-owned monopolies Labor creates just the sort of powerful vested interest against which it is supposed to be fighting. And they know now that the problems of running large industries are harder than they thought. This is not to deny that to sell the steel industry back to private ownership will make a very great difference in the climate of business in Britain; but nationalization is a bogey that businessmen here no longer fear.

If this election has come too soon for Conservatism to have developed a real alternative to Labor paternalism, it has come just in time for the Labor Party. Some of the most ardent Laborites I have talked to—the sort of people who talk about "sinister Conservatives out to line the pockets of their class cohorts" and that sort of thing—some of these people feel that Labor needs to go to the cleaners. Without Ernest Bevin's massive strength and political shrewdness, without Sir Stafford Cripps' brains, the party is much weaker in fact, and it certainly puts on a less impressive performance. Labor needs time too, argue these socialists, to wash its dirty linen, to either throw out or absorb Nye Bevan and Bevanism.

LABOR needs a rest, runs the argument, and the Conservatives have no policy anyway. Even if they had, they would find their hands tied by events. There is a good deal of this kind of rationalizing going on in both parties today.

Actually, there are more alternatives open than the election arguments suggest, but both parties use this line to protect themselves against the charge of having no real policy of their own. What the election struggle, as it has gone on so far, suggests is that given the absence of genuine alternatives of principle, the voters will pick what they feel is the best of the two "teams" offering to run the country.

There are certainly many voters who would welcome some sort of coalition, a Government of "all the talents." Looking beyond the election, and regardless of its outcome, the important thing to look for is whether the British Conservatives are going to stay Socialist.

—The Glasgow Bulletin

NOTHING BUT TROUBLE

—Long in the Minneapolis Tribune

CAN THE CHAMP COME BACK?

RODNEY GREY, *formerly Assistant Financial Editor of* SATURDAY NIGHT, *is on the editorial staff of the* Manchester Guardian.

MUSIC: RADIO'S BANDMASTER

MAESTRO OF THE OOMPAH

by Lenore Crawford

WHEN band players swing their talk to winners they automatically dub Martin Boundy, of London, Ont., champion. He has had 25 band contest victories in four years and, like a grand trophy, this summer secured a contract with the CBC for a 13-concert series that grew into 23.

Short and stocky, with thick, curly black hair that has some silver in it, the 40-year-old "champion" looks like a rugby player—or a bandleader. His London Police Club Boys Junior and Intermediate Bands and the London Tech Concert Band have won every competition entered in the Canadian National Exhibition and musical festivals at Woodstock, Stratford, Chatham and Waterloo (which has the largest festival in Canada).

This spring he concluded a term as President of the Canadian Bandmasters' Association. Then came the CBC offer to broadcast over the Dominion Network. Mutual Broadcasting Company picked up two of the concerts over its 800 stations.

Nothing like it ever happened to any other Canadian band leader.

Yet Martin Boundy laughs about it. For the CBC contract came just when Boundy decided he would curtail his bandleading activities. He considered leading the Police Club Boys' Bands, supervising all the instrumental music in public schools, conducting the London Civic Symphony and holding a top church organist post enough.

So after five years he gave up the baton of the London Tech Concert Band, an adult amateur organization which is the unbeaten victor of the CNE open-class contest.

A week later under CBC he turned band-starter again. He used a large section of the Tech band as nucleus, added other crack players to bring the complement to 30.

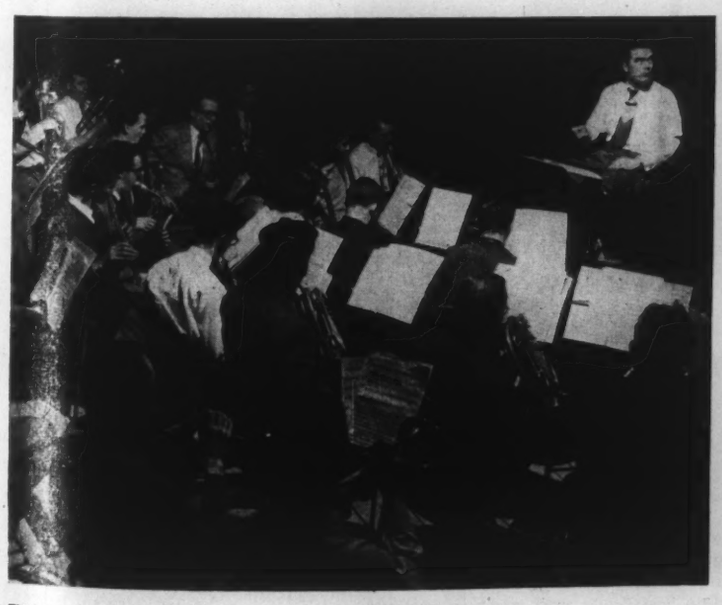
The series was announced under "Martin Boundy and the Band" and it demonstrated Boundy's ability to whip a new organization into shape fast.

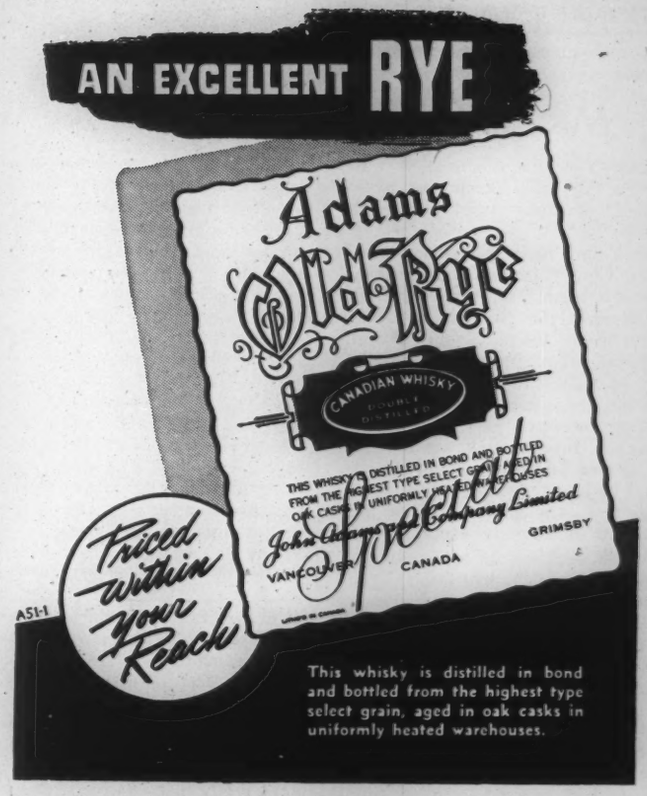
RCAF veterans identify Boundy as the administrator of seven bands in England while he was in charge of all overseas RCAF music from 1942 to 1946 and as conductor of the Headquarters Band which toured Europe for six weeks after V-E Day.

HOWEVER, for Martin Boundy the title "bandmaster" has never been enough. He likes to remember that he was guest conductor for the Bournemouth Symphony, the third oldest orchestra in England and in truth a civic organization with all its members on the city's payroll. In recognition of his conductorship of the orchestra in Dvorak's "New World Symphony" he was given one of the most famous batons in the world, the stick used by Percy Fletcher during the long years' run of "Chu Chin Chow" through World War I and presented by him to Sir Arthur Godfrey, founder of the Bournemouth Symphony.

So when the leadership of the London Civic Symphony went begging two years ago and a group of despondent players, financially in the red and with no prospects for a season, asked him to take over the job, he accepted. He believed support would be forthcoming from citizens and that an orchestra was vital to the community's cultural life.

The result was electric. Service clubs and other organizations and individuals started to pour in contributions of hundreds of dollars apiece. Complete reorganization of the orchestra was planned. The formation of a directorate was projected which would cut across the city's life and include white-collar workers and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

THIRTY players make up Boundy's flexible band in weekly radio series.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NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Ontario:

MR. FROST TAKES THE JUMP

ONTARIO wasn't surprised it was having a Provincial election on November 22 but many people wondered just why.

For a long time professional Progressive Conservative party circles had obviously wanted an early vote. It was assumed they wanted to tackle Liberal leader Walter Thomson who in 100,000 miles of travelling and 110 party addresses had been taking high, wide and handsome swings at the PC Frost government.

But Mr. Frost himself was not the type of man to call an election a year before he had to. And he had given no sign he was impressed with the arguments of his party workers.

Even a week before he finally announced the vote he had stood in the Legislature and with a smile had only said that when he did call an election the members would know in lots of time.

And with the announcement a question widely asked was did he really want it or had party wisdom prevailed.

The announcement was long but its only two reasons were: (1) that the premier had never had a personal mandate (he succeeded to the premiership through a party convention) and (2) that the election talk made it difficult to tackle with the necessary goodwill and cooperation of all citizens many major problems facing the Government.

Opinion polls and general feeling indicated the Government would be returned. The Government apparently was at least as strong as it was in 1948 when it took 53 of the 90 seats. The Liberals who were third in the present house with 14 had risen considerable in public favor and apparently were far ahead of the CCF who hold 21 seats but had dropped half their strength in the opinion surveys.

Saskatchewan:

IN THE WIND

A RATHER pointed hint that Saskatchewan will have a general election next year was dropped by Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines at a Regina meeting—the third such hint within roughly a year.

Mr. Fines, speaking to a CCF group said that "during the next year you undoubtedly will be called upon to decide who the next Provincial Government will be." He clarified his point to some extent after the meeting by saying that his statement was not to be taken as an announcement.

About a year ago, Attorney-general J. W. Corman at Moose Jaw indicated there would be a general election in 1952, during a radio address.

Last July, Premier T. C. Douglas gave similar indication to a CCF convention.

Any announcement now or in the near future would not catch either of the major parties flat-footed. The CCF party has selected 29 candidates for the next general election at provincial conventions during the past two years, many of them this year.

The Liberals likewise have been active and have 21 candidates ready to take to the hustings at a moment's notice. The Conservatives under Alvin Hamilton have been less active.

Liberal and CCF constituency organizations have been working steadily, though not feverishly, for some time past building up support for their candidates and mending party fences.

Mr. Fines and Labor Minister C. C. Williams, both CCF, are the present sitting members for Regina, at present a two-member seat. The party has not yet nominated in Regina.

TO DRY OUT

QUITE A LOT of grain being taken to elevators in Saskatchewan has contained as much as 19 to 20 per cent moisture. The farmers have had to take it home again and will have lots of work trying to dry it out. Elevators do not want grain which has more than 13 to 14 per cent moisture, and that's pretty high. Farmers, disgusted by steady diet of wet weather, have been harvesting damp grain and elevator agents fear a repetition of last year's debacle.

Quality of the grain is generally good but farmers are advised not to be in a hurry to thresh—somewhat superfluous advice since by October 3 little was done: At least 70 per cent of Saskatchewan's record 325-million harvest was still in the field, much of it in swaths which were soaked. The outlook was not good but there was still time for most of the wheat to be threshed this fall. Needed—two-weeks bone-dry weather.

—CP

NEW ROYAL STAMP. This special purple four-cent stamp will be issued by the Post Office Department about Oct. 26 to commemorate the Royal Tour of Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip. First-day covers will be serviced by the postmaster at Ottawa.

Alberta:

UNDER THE ROSE?

THE PROVINCE'S Communal Property Act, which had its origins in war-born resentments against the fact that draft-exempt Hutterites were increasing their land-holdings while many of Alberta's farmers were overseas, prohibits the Hutterite colonies from adding to their existing properties and also forbids the establishment of new colonies within 40 miles of existing ones. Last week, the Hutterites, guided by apparently expert legal advisers, were preparing an assault on the restrictive legislation.

Their first move had been to get a private bill quietly passed by the Federal Parliament, during the last session, incorporating a religious body called the "Hutterian Brethren Church," whose charter empowers it to buy, sell and hold land, to take land as security for debt, and otherwise handle real estate. Last week, *The Calgary Herald* reported that the church thus incorporated was negotiating an $800,000 deal to buy 10,000 acres of rich southern Alberta farmland—within 10 miles of two established Hutterite colonies.

The legal loophole on which the brethren were relying was apparently a phrase in the Communal Property Act which, in the course of defining the word "colony" explicitly states that it does not refer to religious organizations. The Hutterian Brethren Church, formally declared to be a religious body by the Federal act which incorporated it, would on this assumption be exempt from the prohibitions of the Provincial legislation.

Some of the land involved is part of the old Bar U ranch, one of the principal properties of Alberta's famed Senator Pat Burns, which is now in process of being broken up. The two adjacent Hutterite colonies reportedly knew nothing about the establishment of the new church, nor about the projected land deal. Their spokesmen were openly dubious about the whole proposition, remembering the old principle of Common Law that you cannot do indirectly anything which the law prohibits you from doing directly. They were even more dubious about the idea of sinking $800,000 of community funds in a deal which might be voided by the courts, thus leaving the Hutterites in the position of having to dispose of their new holdings at sacrifice prices.

—CP

HISTORY IN THE MAKING. Scene in the Montreal offices of The Canadian Press, national news co-operative, at the inauguration of the first complete bi-lingual service which will serve 10 French-language dailies. Standing, second from left, is Hervé Major, President of The Canadian Press, with staff members around.

Manitoba:

NAGGING FIGURES

THE PROVINCE'S racing fans may be feeling the pinch of the high cost of living but they are still managing to pour record sums through the pari-mutuel machines at Winnipeg's Polo Park.

During this year's four weeks of horse racing, bettors wagered $4,852,823—more than ever before.

Attendance at the track was down this year compared with the average for the past six years, but the bettors used more money to back their choices—an average of $45 each.

This year a total of 107,643 paid admissions were recorded, an increase of 4,500 over last year but 7,000 lower than the record high of 114,603 admissions set in 1947. The Government collected a gross $485,282 from its 10 per cent pari-mutuel tax and an additional $23,089 from the amusement levy. It paid out a total of $29,108 to the Winnipeg Jockey Club for collecting the taxes. Previously, the record amount wagered in one year was set in 1946 when Manitobans bet $4,505,007.

British Columbia:

COLD PROSPECT

THE LOGGERS are back in the woods in British Columbia— this time to stay for the winter. The drought has ended, heavy rains have come, and even if there isn't any more rain for a time, there was enough to make the forests fire-safe again. Since mid-June the forests were closed, with two brief exceptions.

It has been a serious financial blow—the loss is estimated in the millions.

Soon the newly-cut logs will roll out of the woods again and the tree-hungry lumber mills and paper factories will be going full blast.

Meanwhile, 30,000 Vancouver householders who burn sawdust as a fuel are wondering how they will fare when the real cold weather starts. Dealers warned that 10,000 of them would have to switch to coal or oil;

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

WORLD AFFAIRS

GERMAN GENERALS IN PARIS

by Nora Beloff

Paris.

GENERAL HANS SPEIDEL, Chief of Staff to General Rommel during the last war, has come to Paris with Theodore Blank, head of the German delegation, to continue the planning for a European Army in which the French and Germans will be the chief partners.

For several weeks technical committees have been slogging away at the enormously intricate financial, military, judicial and political problems involved in establishing one army for five separate nations. The conference this week will study the findings of the experts and will try to move forward fast enough to enable the Pleven Plan for a European Army to be all ready for submission to the NATO Council when it reconvenes in Rome at the end of next month.

This new meeting will be attended for the first time by General Kimmins, who has arrived in Paris with a group of senior British officers to act as "participating observers" following the Ottawa decision in which Britain abandoned her stand-offish attitude without agreeing to commit herself altogether to the international army.

The French drive to establish a "European community," of which the army is only one part, is being pressed ahead more eagerly than ever now that the East German Communists have taken the initiative for reuniting Germany with their offer of "free" elections.

Pushed aside by Chancellor Adenauer and his closest aides at first as mere propaganda, it has been taken more and more seriously by parliament and public in Western Germany as it has developed. When the Soviet Occupation chief, General Chuikov, affirmed that he fully backed Grotewohl's offer, it began to appear that the Russians were ready to pay even the price of giving up direct control of East Germany as a satellite (for they must expect the Grotewohl regime to be voted out of power) in the interest of detaching Germany as a whole from the Western coalition.

Questionnaire

Bonn has now sent a questionnaire to Grotewohl, with 14 stipulations on freedom of electioneering and secrecy of balloting in East Germany.

Whereas a public opinion poll would almost certainly show that the average Frenchman would welcome a neutral and disarmed Germany, which the Russians seem to suggest, the French Foreign Office and the experts working on the Schuman and Pleven Plans regard the Russian initiative as one of the worst blows to the Western edifice since the cold war began.

They believe that a neutral and demilitarized Germany would inevitably be sucked sooner or later into the Eastern bloc, firstly because of better commercial outlets for Germany in Eastern Europe, and secondly because of what one French official called "the eternal carrot" of the Oder-Neisse frontier.

In the French view the only hope for preventing a Russo-German merger fatal to themselves would be to hold up the grant of independent sovereignty and Allied evacuation until Germany has become part of a closely integrated Western community, sharing political and economic institutions, coordinating opportunity and investment and cooperating with its Western partners to ensure full employment and a rising standard of living.

Nevertheless, in view of the latest development (for which the French blame the Americans for pressing ahead with rearmament before integration), M. Schuman is entirely sympathetic with Dr. Adenauer's conditional approval of the principles of free elections throughout Germany. The French authorities share a conviction that it would be politically fatal for the West to obstruct German unity.

For this reason the French have let the West German Government know that, if necessary, to fulfil the German desire for unity they would be ready to drop the program for a European army, though they would continue with their other economic and political efforts to consolidate the Franco-German partnership before it is too late. Meanwhile, the work on the European Army proceeds pending any new developments in Germany. —*OFNS*

—Miller

GENERAL Adolf Heusinger, who with Hans Speidel has come out as top military figure of Bonn Republic. Both have published war memoirs with strong anti-Nazi views.

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HOW MANY SOVIET A-BOMBS?

by Willson Woodside

FOR TWO FULL YEARS, apart from the revelations of Kenneth de Courcy, there has been no word of further atomic tests within the Soviet Union. With the greater frequency and scope of the American tests, this had begun to cause considerable comment. It seemed that, either the first Soviet atomic explosion was an accident, or, more likely, that the Soviets had continued since then to build Nagasaki-type bombs, not testing new models.

Now the White House has made another announcement, more specific than the memorable one of September 1949. The Soviets have exploded "another atomic bomb", said the President's secretary. This means that the "explosion" of two years ago was also a bomb. Less definite, but more intriguing, was the Associated Press statement that "another responsible source" said that the Soviets had made two recent tests and one of them had been a "fizzle."

How would we know about these explosions and whether they were a success or a fizzle? The best journalistic authority, William L. Laurence of the *New York Times*, says that it is done by measuring an increase in the radioactivity in the atmosphere by means of highly sensitive Geiger counters. The increase is due to the split fragments of U-235 or plutonium atoms that travel in the atmosphere around the world, and provides a measure of the power of the bomb.

"The second method is to collect air samples by planes in the periphery of Russia. Such samples are then analyzed for their fission fragments and their content of unexploded atoms. The latter will tell whether the bomb was made of U-235 or plutonium. The ratio of the unexploded atoms to the fission products provides data on the efficiency of the bomb: the more unexploded atoms present, the lower the efficiency."

It will be recalled that Senator Edwin Johnson of Colorado, who had access to this kind of information, was good enough to reveal to the Soviets that we knew they had exploded a plutonium bomb in their first test. This is the same man who blabbed out on a TV show last year that the U.S. was working on the H-bomb.

From the blabbing of another member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, who learned more at the latest Eniwetok tests than he was able to contain, we know that the newest American A-bombs are estimated to have a power equal to 50,000 tons of TNT.*

From this Laurence deduces that the Soviets would not merely go ahead stock-piling old-type bombs when they knew that the U.S. had more powerful ones. He assumes instead that while they may have stockpiled some 20 or 30 of these outdated models during the past two years they have put their major efforts into developing new models. And a stockpile of 20 to 30 Nagasaki-type bombs, while a formidable force in itself, is "relatively insignificant" alongside the U.S. stockpile, in quantity and quality.

100 Russian A-Bombs?

Laurence then deals with published estimates that Russia may have as many as 100 A-bombs. This would mean a production rate of one a week since 1949, or about eight times the early American production rate, as revealed by former Secretary of War Henry Stimson.

"It is indeed difficult to believe that Russia could outproduce the greatest industrial nation in the world by as much as 800 per cent. Even at the rate of one a month, namely a rate twice as high as the initial U.S. rate, she could not have built more than 30 since July 1949—and very likely considerably fewer."

The fact that Russia has carried out only one new test in two years, against at least ten by the U.S., with more to come soon, also indicates that Russia is considerably behind in the production of fissionable material (the makings of the bomb). Here Laurence declares that, "while the U.S. has at its exclusive command the three richest known sources of uranium in the world, according to the best available information, Russian's principal sources of uranium are the long-worn-out mines in Saxony and Czechoslovakia."

*As compared to the mere 20,000 tons of the Nagasaki bomb. This was the first plutonium bomb; Hiroshima bomb was U-235.

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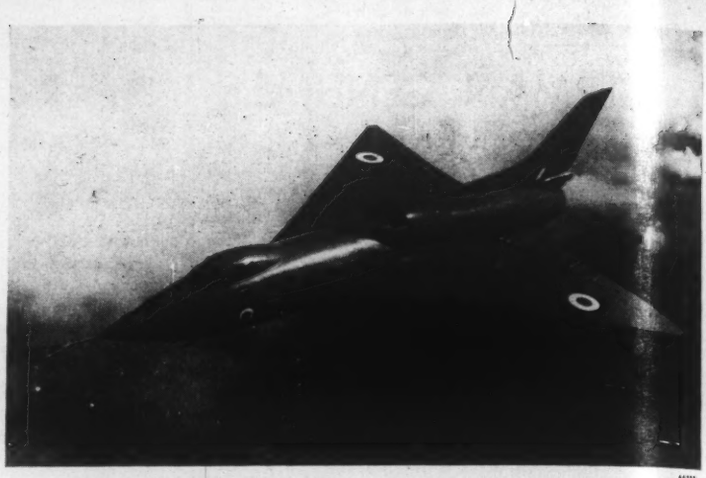


—Miller

PLANE OF THE FUTURE is foreshadowed by Avro 707B "Flying Triangle."

THE OFFENSIVE IN KOREA

THE BASIC AIM of the UN offensive launched a fortnight ago, as of everything we have done in Korea this year, is to push the enemy to the truce table. It became evident from his dilly-dallying through the summer that the punishment handed out to him during May and April had not proven quite a strong enough inducement to make peace. So we are giving him some more of the same.

This is, admittedly, not a very satisfactory way to fight a war. Usually one has some fairly clear objective, a territory which is to be occupied, an army which is to be caught and destroyed, an enemy who is to be defeated and occupied.

But in Korea we don't particularly want to advance up to the north again and occupy the whole country. Nor would that decisively defeat the present enemy, who came from across the frontier and would slip back there, where his reserves and supplies allow him to maintain a threat against us.

General Van Fleet offered some light on our objectives and on his generalship in a long and unusual communiqué issued just before the offensive began. "Rather than march to the banks of the Yalu," he said, intimating that he believed his army could do this again, "and dig in there to meet an inevitable attack, we have found it more profitable to punish the enemy midway in Korea."

There is little indication that the UN military leadership is seeking at present to throw off the narrow limitations on its action. Faced with these, Ridgway and Van Fleet continue to punish the enemy, and to harden and polish their own weapons, the Eighth Army. Touching on his hill-hopping activities during the latter part of the summer, Van Fleet was frank in saying that he could not allow his troops to become "soft and dormant," in which case they would lose the initiative and suffer all the more later on.

Peking Radio has predicted that we will try another amphibious landing, as MacArthur did at Inchon last year, an "end run" around the enemy flank. It is a known fact that two former U.S. National Guard divisions have been training for some time in Japan; with an airborne brigade, they would be available for such a move. But that would mean committing still more troops to Korea, and bringing fresh divisions out to Japan, to guard this rear base against a Soviet invasion from Sakhalin and to provide a reserve for Korea.

Ready for Enemy, Weather

Unless there is such an amphibious operation to trap a large part of the enemy's force, it looks as though our armies are in for a second winter in Korea. However, as Frank Robertson writes to SATURDAY NIGHT from the front, our troops are immeasurably better prepared this year to deal with the enemy and with the worst the weather can offer. "They now have a strong, closely-integrated line, as was not the case last winter. Communications have been vastly improved: across most of the front permanent all-weather roads have been built. And since last winter, too, the Allied troops have become tougher and more resourceful.

"Korea's heart-breaking terrain no longer intimidates them. They have become first-rate mountain fighters, thus depriving the enemy of an advantage he has exploited so successfully in the past, particularly during the disastrous months of last winter. In view of all this, there has been considerable debate here as to whether winter conditions this year will favor the Allies or the enemy.

"It is an interesting question. For one thing, the powerful Allied armored forces will be able to operate far more freely once the rice paddies freeze over. The same applies to the rivers and reservoirs which are at present incorporated in the Allied line. And the clear days of the Korean winter will permit far more use of Allied air power. Against this, the freezing of water barriers will facilitate enemy crossings too, while minefields—which have been extensively laid along our front during the summer — will not offer so much of a threat once they are covered with ice. Yet, all in all, one can say that if the enemy has been using the Kaesong truce talks to cover preparations for a big winter offensive, he is certainly in for a nasty shock."

WASHINGTON LETTER

A STRANGE ALLIANCE

by Kenneth Harris

Washington.

THE ROLE of the "Committee to Explore Political Realignment" which has just been set up in Washington is to try to convert the Congressional alliance between the conservative Southern Democrats—the "Dixiecrats"—and the Mid-West Republicans into an electionary alliance.

The link-up exists already, as shown by a glance at the voting lists for the Senate or the House, but its sponsors want to try to use it to determine who shall be President of the United States next year. They want to get popular votes as well as Senatorial votes lined up behind the coalition.

Their chances — as the *New York Herald Tribune*, the leading organ of the Republican Party, points out — are not very good. Those Mid-West Republicans who, like the Dixiecrats, live in rural communities can afford to be pretty conservative in their policies, but those other Republicans who have to swing the votes of industrial voters in Mid-West Ohio or in East Coast New York cannot afford to play the Tory.

Moderate and liberal-minded Republicans like Senator Saltonstall of Massachusetts or Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine could not consider fighting under the same banner as a bunch of Dixiecrats who oppose on principle any attempt to extend the negro's part in political life. As one Republican put it: "This is indeed a mess of pottage for which the party of Abraham Lincoln is asked to sell its birthright."

"TOPS IN IMPUDENCE"

SOME IDEA of why and how Anglo-American understanding gets the bottom knocked out of it from time to time can be gleaned from an editorial in the *Daily News* of New York, which has by far the biggest circulation in the United States.

The editorial said that Britain and France were "telling Secretary of State Dean Acheson at Ottawa that the United States is a much wealthier nation than they are and that therefore we should put up a much higher percentage of our national income than they should of theirs." "This," continues the editorial, "we think is tops in impudence."

Then, of course, there is the usual jibe at Mr. Acheson's pro-European sympathies, though it is interesting to see how, in view of his performance against Gromyko at San Francisco, the *News* pulls its punches.

12-POUND MORALS

THERE HAS BEEN much irony and some sarcasm expended in the American Press on the subject of a statement by a Mr. Frank Prince, late of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Government lending agency. Mr. Prince admitted to a Senate investigating committee that while working with the RFC he accepted a number of gifts from a particular corporation which subsequently was granted a loan.

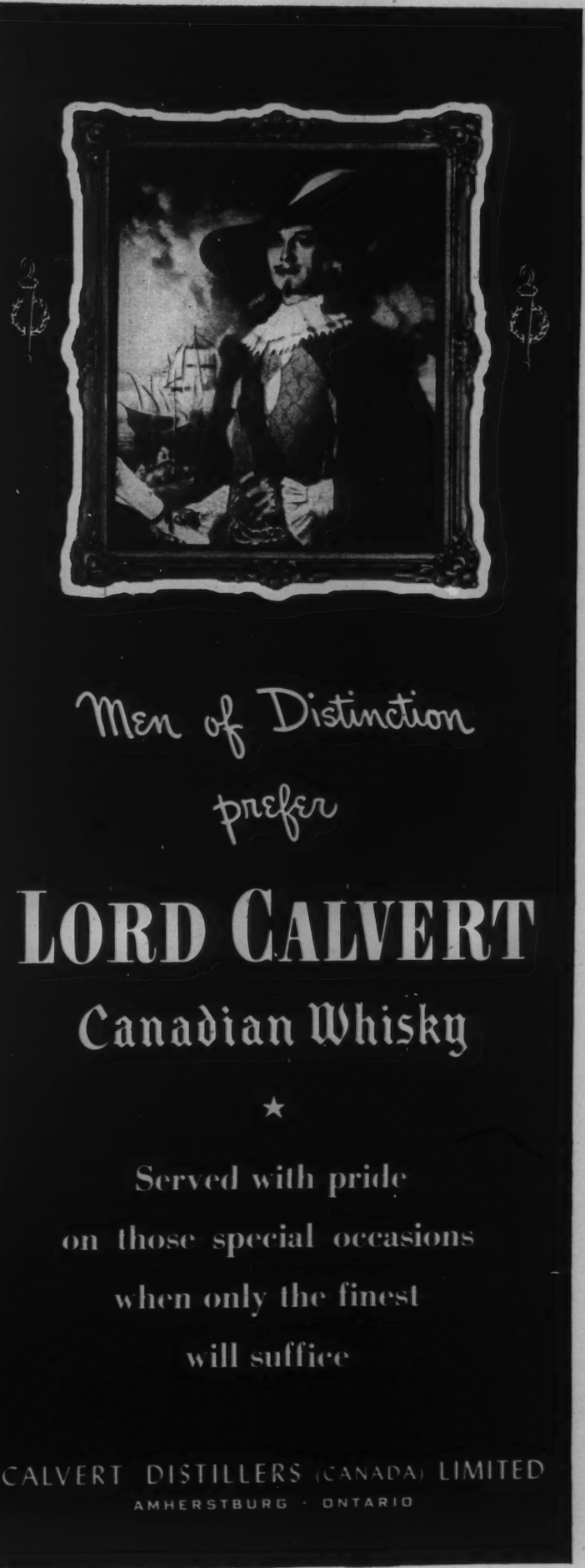
He enumerated several of these gifts, none of which he said he thought he should have refused, since they were all so small; and mentioned among them a small ham of "eight or nine pounds." Asked at what point he thought an official should draw the line in the matter of gifts, he said: "I think I'd stop at 12 pounds."

The press has come out with a show of great gratitude to Mr. Prince. In the first place the papers thank him for establishing such a clear and concrete line between what is right and wrong for a public official to accept, and they thank him for setting such a moderate limit on the bribes a public official should expect to have.

—*OFNS*

—International

ANOTHER KIND of coalition is being dreamed up by Senator Duff of Pennsylvania, (left), leader of Eisenhower draft and Governor Warren of California.



MR. LOVETT'S DILEMMA

by Alastair Buchan

Washington.

THE newly-appointed United States Secretary of Defence, Robert Lovett, faces a formidable problem in planning next year's defence expenditures.

Two major questions have thrust themselves to the fore, with the result that the build-up of American military strength during 1952-53 is unlikely to be merely an accelerated version of the program for the current fiscal year.

One is the strong pressure now being exerted within the Pentagon to abandon the present concept of "balanced forces" and to expand the Air Force to a much greater degree than the Army or Navy. The other is whether present defence planning should not be drastically overhauled in view of the rapidly-increasing stockpile of atomic materials and the accelerated development of atomic weapons.

Until now American military planning has been based upon the principle of "balanced forces", that is, that the major share of men and money should not be concentrated on any one service but that the Navy, Army and Air Force should be expanded in roughly the same proportions. This policy has always been resisted by the United States Air Force and has been a constant source of friction between the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but it was imposed by General Marshall.

Recently, however, strong pressure has been exerted both within the Pentagon and from Congress for expansion of the Air Force from its present target figure of 95 to 16[illegible] groups.

Mr. Lovett himself, is a lifelong advocate of strategic bombing and the man, who, as Assistant Secretary for Air during World War II, built up the American strategic bombing strength, is believed to favor some measure of expansion. Yet if Mr. Lovett and the planners of the Pentagon do accede to the popular and Service pressure for an enormously-expanded Air Force, not only will the permanent cost of maintaining the military establishment after the immediate rearmament period is over be greatly increased, but such a policy might run counter to the whole technological revolution in weapons which is beginning to become apparent.

Atomic Priority

On September 18 Senator Brien McMahon, who as the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy commands a considerable hearing on this subject, moved a resolution in the Senate which demanded that *not* the Air Force but the production of atomic energy and weapons be expanded. He asked for an expenditure of six thousand million instead of one thousand million dollars on atomic energy, and based his case on two points: (a) that in view of their lethal power atomic weapons could provide a permanent deterrent to and defence against the Russians far more cheaply than could conventional weapons; (b) that, unlike ordinary weapons, an increased stockpile of atomic energy could be devoted to peaceful ends if the military emergency ever passed away.

Since then Senator McMahon has revealed that Gordon Dean, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, had testified to his committee that atomic energy production can be increased by 150 per cent without difficulty when the new plants are ready. It is clear that Senator McMahon has not been speaking only on his own account but also was representing the views of a number of high officers.

Mr. Lovett himself was finally led to curb Senator McMahon's exuberence with a sober statement that while the prospect of new weapons was very promising for the future, the United States forces must rely on conventional arms for now and were not to be deluded that there was a magic way of winning wars just around the corner.

Mr. Lovett has three months in which to frame the next military budget before President Truman presents it to Congress in January. It is probable that the test of atomic weapons, due to take place this autumn, will be carefully watched and that the budget will be framed only in general terms to enable firm decisions to be taken during the early part of next year. They cannot be delayed much beyond then if the American rearmament program is not to be badly dislocated.

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LONDON LETTER

MOSSADEGH AND THE ELECTION

by P.O'D.

WHATEVER else the tearful Dr. Mossadegh may or may not have accomplished from his sick bed, he has certainly put the Socialist Party on the spot electorally so far as the Persian oil crisis is concerned. People here feel bitterly humiliated, and the humiliation rankles all the more that the swift decision should at the end have been made, not by the British Government, but by one who is generally regarded as a play-acting old humbug.

While they hesitated and fumbled, Mossadegh ordered in his troops, who are now in possession of the Abadan refinery. And still No. 10 Downing Street says: "No final decisions have been taken by HM Government". Well, HM Government had better make some decisions very soon, or there won't be any left to make.

There is still the possibility that resistance will be put up somewhere by British forces to the Persian attack, for it is little less. Yet of the many kinds of places where a successful resistance can be made, an oil refinery is scarcely one. Even under normal conditions, with expert technicians in charge, an oil refinery is always what insurance companies call a "hazardous risk". To stage a battle there would make it merely a matter of minutes before it all went explosively up in flames and smoke. And the Persians in their present mood are quite prepared to blow it up themselves.

Churchill Is Scathing

So long ago as July 30, Mr. Attlee made the formal statement that, while "there may have to be a withdrawal from some parts of Persia, our intention is not to evacuate entirely from Abadan." Mr. Churchill thundered, in his opening campaign speech that this was an unprecedented breach of faith, "a melancholy story of inadvertence, incompetence, indecision and final collapse . . ."

What people in this country are asking now is, what becomes of Abadan refinery and the great oil industry built up over a period of 40 years in Persia by British industry and capital? Is it irretrievably lost? Even more important, what becomes of British prestige throughout the Middle East, if Britons can be unceremoniously hustled out in this fashion? Who is going to start kicking the poor old British lion around next?

People are also asking what Mr. Churchill would have done in Mr. Attlee's place. No one, of course, can say positively, except Mr. Churchill himself and his close associates, but there is a general conviction that, if he had been at the head of the British Government, Mr. Mossadegh would probably not have tried it on, or would never have been allowed to get so far with it, but would have met with a swift and vigorous resistance.

"War-monger!" the Socialist campaigners are shouting when they speak of the Tory leader. But the taunt leaves the public rather cold. People begin to feel that this nation could do with a little war-mongering just now—just enough to show the world that kicking the lion is not yet an entirely safe sport. And this is bad for Socialist election prospects.

TRUCKERS' HOPES

IT MAY BE that the Truckers' Association in this country is a bit over-optimistic in its expectation of a Conservative return to power. The national council of the Association has just held in London a special meeting to consider detailed proposals, in view of the Conservative promise to hand back to private enterprise "that part of the trucking industry that has been nationalized."

As more than 2,000 haulers, with a total fleet of some 40,000 trucks were taken over by the national industry, the job of unscrambling would seem to be a large and complicated one. But the unscramblers are confident, and are said to have reached agreement on plans that would do the job "as quickly as possible and with the least possible dislocation of industry." The Association does not mean to lose any time if the right government, so far as it is concerned, comes into power. And the Association thinks it will.

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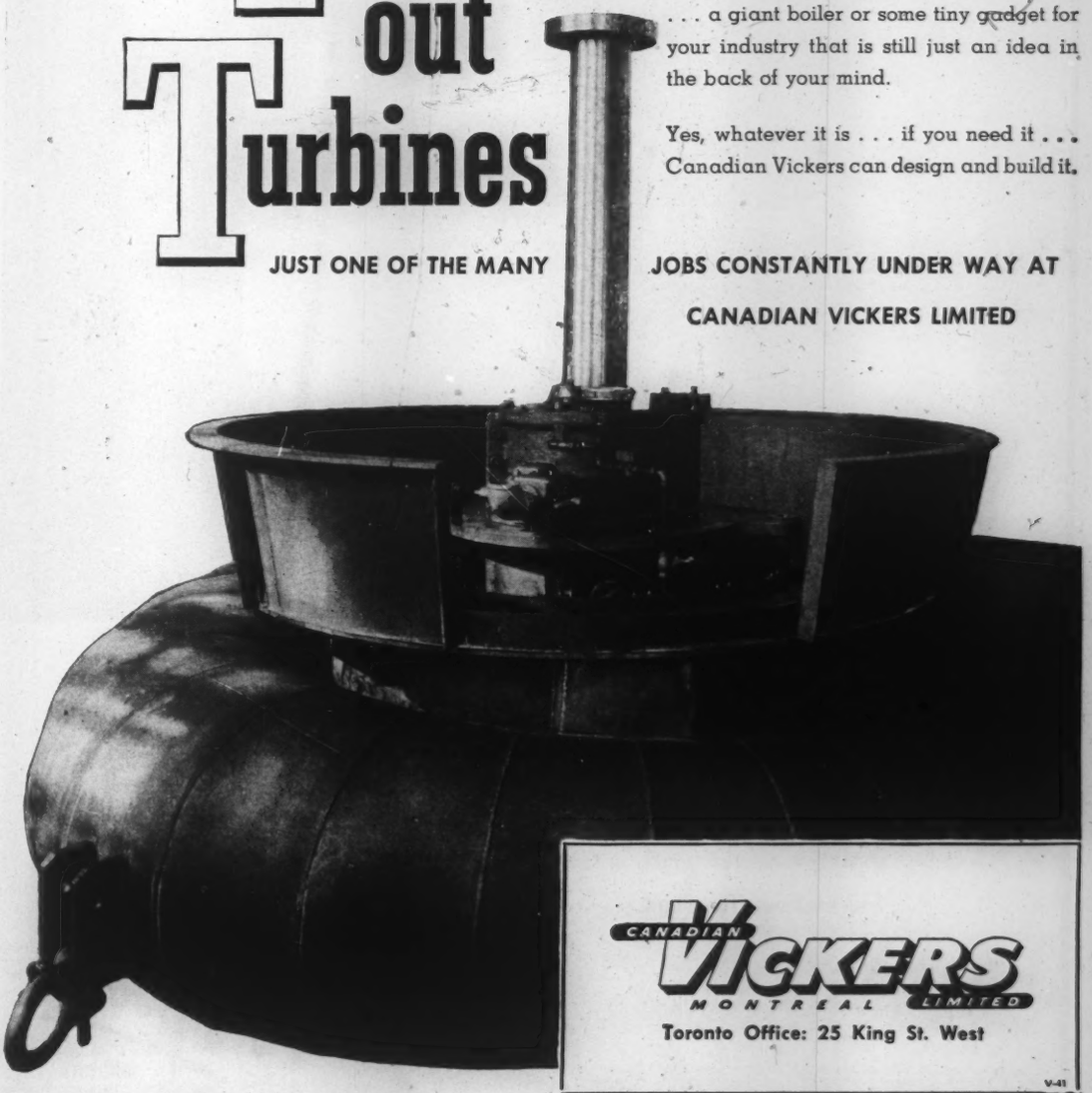

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FILMS

PROBLEMS FOR ALL

by Mary Lowrey Ross

LAST WEEK the screen gave considerable attention to the problems of little girls suffering from emotional disturbances. In "No Highway in the Sky" we had a pre-adolescent whose scientist father (James Stewart) had taught her that there is far more fun working out the laws of crystalization than in reading comics. She was finally able, as they say, to make an adjustment, and so was the little girl in "The Lady Pays Off". The latter suffered from lack of mother-love—I don't know why since she had as mother-substitute a devoted and lively housekeeper who had once been a circus acrobat.

Naturally neither child is the central problem in either film. However they are both interesting when taken as a general measurement of the films they ornament. The little girl in "No Highway in the Sky" was often funny and touching. The pre-teen-ager in "The Lady Pays Off" was hardly bearable.

In "No Highway in the Sky" we have James Stewart as an American physicist who has figured out, by three separate mathematical processes that the tail of a certain plane is bound to fall off after 1420 hours in the air. Presently he finds himself high over the Atlantic in one of these identical planes, just after it passes it 1400th hour aloft. A romantic at heart, in spite of his preoccupation with nuclear fission, the scientist is less concerned with his own possible extinction than with the fate of the attractive stewardess (Glynis Johns) and a fascinating screen-star passenger (Marlene Dietrich).

NO ONE on the screen has attained such a state of static achievement as Marlene Dietrich. She never changes, never ages, never "acts" beyond lifting a pair of enormously weighted eyelids over her lovely eyes. Beyond this about all we get from La Dietrich these days is a rueful recognition of her own incredible power to fascinate—that and the Dietrich voice which it is hardly worth her while to raise above a hoarse mocking whisper. One feels that if she were to rouse herself to the effort of acting beyond her self-imposed limits some illusion would be shattered. There she is, and it ought to be enough for anybody. Oddly enough, it is.

In his own fashion James Stewart seems to have reached almost the same final stage of achievement. He scarcely changes now from role to role, and doesn't need to. Everyone knows what to expect from him, and if he rarely gives more than this calls for, he never gives less. He could hardly be surpassed in the vague, slightly ramshackle, always endearing parts that have become his special screen habit. He is very satisfactory here, and so is Glynis Johns, and, in fact, the whole film.

As for the little girl, she won't bother even the people with an aversion towards little girls on the screen. She is a very precocious child, but it isn't

the special and terrible type of precocity usually exhibited by child film stars.

"THE LADY PAYS OFF" is another of the screen series having to do with the frustrations of career women. This time the career woman is a teacher, and even more unaccountably, she is Linda Darnell.

As a further indication of the loose thinking that has gone into this picture, Miss Darnell is presented as a girl who appeals only to widowers in search of a suitable person to care for their motherless little ones. After getting trapped in a situation of this type our heroine determines to shift the interest of her widower (Stephen McNally) to a more personal basis. So she takes him out for a day of deep-sea fishing, gets tight on a highly charged seasick remedy and throws fish at everyone in sight. This enchants him.

Virginia Field as an interloping blonde in pursuit of the widower provides an interval of distraction. But Teacher's little charge (who prefers Teacher) disposes of her by tempting her into a patch of poison oak. Apart from Miss Field nobody can be given any credits for performances in this picture. When the players aren't being embarrassed for themselves they are even more embarrassing to watch.

APPARENTLY the producers of "Rhubarb" were a little uncertain that a cat could sustain a full-length comedy. So the film was heavily bolstered with sure-fire comedy elements —the Brooklyn ball team, a bad case of cat-allergy involving constant sneezing, and a group of serio-comic thugs and bookies. It seems they were right, at least in their premise.

The large angry tomcat who makes his screen debut here is reasonably funny in the early sequences, when he is pursuing golf-balls on stately greens, soaring about the crystal chandelier in an ornate living-room and passionately cursing his would-be benefactors. After that he settles down to a state of typical cat indifference and lets the film get along as best it can. Ray Milland, as the cat's manager, seems scarcely more interested in the assignment than Rhubarb himself.

—Paramount

"RHUBARB"

BALLET

■ Ballerinas in the news: When the New York City Centre Ballet presented its new "Miraculous Mandarin" recently, Canadian MELISSA HAYDEN danced the role of a street walker. Said NY papers: "She was a triumph." It's only six years since petite dark-haired Melissa went to NY from Toronto to try her luck and already she's a top star.

■ Also getting good NY notices is PATRICIA WILDE, Ottawa dancer now with the same company as Melissa. She won particular praise for her dancing in a new ballet called "Cakewalk."

■ And OLIVIA WYATT of Toronto has joined the National Ballet Guild in NY. Last Fall she went to NY; found herself a modelling career and has appeared in *Vogue* and *Glamour*. Home for a holiday before starting with the Ballet Guild, she modelled Teddy Tinling's new skating costumes in Simpson's Fall Fashion Show. Just to keep her figure in, so to speak.

■ In home-town Montreal ANNE WILSON STONE sang Gilbert and Sullivan roles with the Montreal West Operatic Society. Last June she went over to England and auditioned for the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. And just a few weeks ago she heard the good news. She's in—with a contract that provides opportunities for minor roles.

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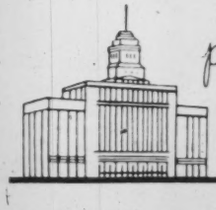

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PEOPLE

JUST LEAPING AROUND

DURING the last few weeks, anniversaries—in the high-number bracket—were being celebrated. In Quebec City *L'Orchestre Symphonique de Québec* celebrated its 50th anniversary in a gala performance, with DR. WILFRID PELLETIER as conductor. There was a pageant in music and costume to show the growth of Quebec as a centre of both music and fashion.

And in Toronto, the Canadian School of Missions had a 30th anniversary, at which time the Honorary Secretary, the REV. H. C. PRIEST, was also honored for 30 years of service.

■ "Women are beasts of prey." So said DR. C. P. MARTIN, Professor of Anatomy at McGill (and a married man) at the recent annual dinner of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society.

"The brain of a woman is smaller than that of a map . . . They are less sensitive to pain, and explain this by saying they stand pain better. Their inherent untruthfulness is illustrated by their use of make-up. They are beasts of prey who lie in wait for their quarry, something like the plant that eats insects."

■ When show people got together to help worthy charities, they called themselves Variety Clubs International, and presidents of the various clubs are Chief Barkers. Last week Toronto played host to the first convention ever held outside the U.S. Chief Barker

—Austin Photos

WELCOMING International Chief Barker Marc Wolf is Jack Chisholm (r), Toronto.

JACK CHISHOLM of Associated Screen News welcomed delegates from U.S. Britain, Eire, Mexico and Japan. The DUKE OF EDINBURGH is an honorary member of Variety International and very interested in the work.

■ In the elected-to-office news there's HAROLD A. COOCH of Hamilton, Ont., Chairman of Canadian Westinghouse. He's now President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. DR. L. D. MCPHAIL of Winnipeg was reelected President of the Dominion Council of Chiropractors. And DR. H. P. MOFFAT, Deputy Minister of Education for NS, became President of the Canadian Education Association.

■ Montreal, Quebec City and Toronto had a treat—the chance to see *la Comédie Française* of Paris, France, right in their own theatres. Toronto had just one "grand gala", as director RENE ROLLAND phrased it. *La belle langue française* isn't one of Toronto's long suits. Montreal saw four of this leading French theatre's repertory, and the women in all three cities found an added interest in leading lady MICHELE GORSSE. All her wardrobe was created by Christian Dior.

POLITICALLY there have been some in-the-news appointments. In Ontario DR. W. J. DUNLOP took over the portfolio of Education. New Minister Dunlop is best known as the former Director of Extension, University of Toronto. And a second appointment made F. S. THOMAS the Minister of Public Works. Mr. Thomas, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, has an Elgin County farm, specializes in tobacco and apples; has represented Elgin since 1945.

External Affairs Minister L. B. PEARSON acknowledged his Department's "sense of obligation to the National Council of Women for the work it has done" by appointing the retiring President, MRS. R. J. MARSHALL of Agincourt, Ont., as one of the five Canadian delegates to the next meeting of the UN assembly.

Further re UN, DAVID M. JOHNSON, 49, Canadian High Commissioner to Pakistan, has been appointed Canada's permanent representative at UN.

■ And "Mike" himself had a change on his staff. Named as his Special Assistant was ALFRED PICK, 36, of Montreal, Head of the Department's Commonwealth Division. Mr. Pick is a McGill graduate; has been in the External Affairs Department for 11 years. The appointment was to replace D. V. LEPAN of Toronto who now goes on to a senior post in the Canadian Embassy in Washington. Mr. LePan is well known in literary circles as a poet. His "The Wounded Prince and Other Poems" won a Guggenheim award.

THIS SUNDAY the Memorial Chapel of Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., is being opened and consecrated. His Excellency, the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, and LADY ALEXANDER will be present. Headmaster P. A. C. KETCHUM observes that the Chapel is a memorial to the 1,400 TCS boys who fought in three wars.

■ In Sydney, NS, they don't forget they're Scottish. At the Gaelic College, 188 registered for such courses as bagpipes, highland fling (including an Irish registrant, PAT FLYNN) and the reel of Tulloch. Director of this Celtic culture school is A. W. R. MACKENZIE.

■ Vancouver officially opened the new $375,000 addition to its Art Gallery. University of BC President NORMAN A. M. MACKENZIE snipped the ribbon across the door and 500 people trooped in.

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MAESTRO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

labor, professional men and industrialists, for the first time in the symphony's ten-year history.

The debut of the new London Civic Symphony in February 1950, included a massed-choir production of Handel's "Messiah." Sir Ernest MacMillan conducted and praised preparatory rehearsing by Boundy.

Next year Sir Ernest said, "You don't need me," and Boundy held the spotlight for the performance as well as for preliminary rehearsals. A repeat performance was a big success in Stratford, with the London orchestra and some choristers added to a local choir. This year Kiwanis Club, sponsor for the yearly oratorio, hasn't decided on the work, but there's no name mentioned for conductor but Boundy.

The orchestra ended last season with a balance in the treasury, after paying for concert hall, advertising, programs and a fee of $5 apiece to each player for each of the four concerts. Another four-concert series this year will have guest artists.

Inner Wheels

The conductor's fee, rental of rehearsal hall, purchase of extra instruments and scores are the work of the London Civic Symphony Association, that aggregation of citizens who two years ago chipped in with dollars and enthusiasm. Now a permanent institution, it has added a Woman's Auxiliary to assist in entertaining and raising money.

MARTIN BOUNDY: First step, SA cornetist.

Required brass and reed players have moved into the symphony from the Tech Concert Band and Orchestra Leader Boundy counts members of the police boys' bands as potential material in the years to come. He is keeping his eye on string players in elementary and secondary schools. The civic orchestra stands as on-the-spot opportunity for girls and boys of talent, as he sees it.

Born in Sunderland, County Durham, Martin Boundy moved to Canada with his parents and settled in Stratford, Ontario, in 1923. His musical career began there, as cornetist in the Salvation Army Band. Later he played trombone and euphonium and studied organ. With the Licentiate of

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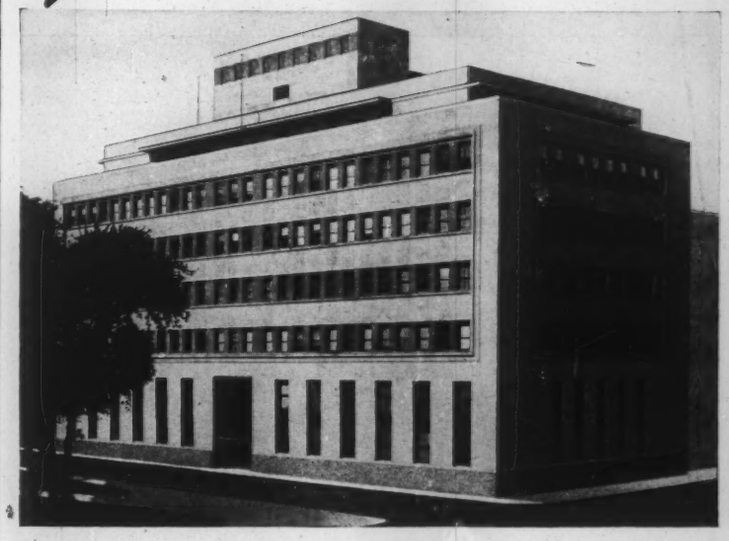

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the Royal School of Music under his arm he went to Tillsonburg at 22 to assume position as organist and supervisor of music in schools.

In 1939 he went to London, but by February, 1941, he was accepted by the RCAF as euphonium player. Three weeks later he headed the Central Headquarters Band, at Ottawa, with rank of corporal. Commission came in August, 1942, when he went overseas as Director of Music for the entire air force.

Every musician has his individual tricks. Out of his war experience Martin Boundy brought the habit of carrying a stick while marching in front of his bands. He still carries his RCAF stick which he lays aside when he goes into action as conductor. Then he uses only his hands, preferring them to a baton.

The other trick is based on his years of playing brass instruments. This is the band's custom of playing hymn tunes as "warm-up" before test pieces in contests. Bandsmen are like athletes Boundy contends, and need to warm up muscles slowly. A runner doesn't start at top speed because leg muscles will not stand the strain. Lip muscles are much more sensitive than leg muscles and need just that much more time to speed up. Hymn tunes give the required opportunity.

Their use may be responsible for success of his bands, Martin Boundy thinks. Other band leaders are beginning to think so and one by one they are copying the trick.

For Bandmaster Boundy is a champion, they agree.

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HANDOUTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

cumbed. It is true that the gate receipts do not go to the university footballer. Part of them go in legitimate expenditures for travelling, training and equipment. The balance is either contributed to the general athletic plant or supports money-losing university sports, such as track and field, boxing and wrestling, tennis, swimming and even hockey and basketball. At the University of Toronto football receipts are the highest. Without them the student athletic fee of $3 would be four to five times greater. The U Big Four football player is recompensed as a rule chiefly by hard work.

Pressure to Win

Still the big plants and the publicity and the necessity of gate receipts do put on the pressure for a big team and a winning team. It is no accident that eastern high schools are scouted intensively for potential football stars. It is equally natural that at each of the four universities involved enthusiastic alumni try to ensure that their university gets its fair share of these. Much was made in the press of the attempt of some Toronto alumni, two years back, to pick up a couple of promising football prospects for the Blue and White. Some alumni of Queen's are accused, apparently with some degree of truth, of recruiting and subsidizing athletes. Western Ontario Alumni are said not to be far behind. At McGill, The Touchdown Club, according to press reports, has campaigned to secure special tutoring, part-time jobs and summer employment for footballers who prefer McGill. At McGill, too, there is a loan fund for athletes, and the coaches are consulted for recommendation, although it should be noted that loans must be repaid.

Newspapers, in their research for the sensational, play up such incidents. It does, though, seem somewhat coincidental that the 1950 McGill Redmen included two former players of semi-professional Calgary Stampeders and Winnipeg Blue Bombers. On the same team were a 1949 Navy Team player, a former Michigan State footballer and a former Calgary High School star. The caustic critic might suggest that the thin edge of the wedge of American football practices had already begun to penetrate.

Sporadic Assistance

Alumni assistance as a rule, however, is sporadic and has no official connection with university administrations. It would be difficult, for that matter, for university administrations to prevent alumni from aiding athletes. It can also be argued that there is nothing wrong with the practice. If an alumnus, instead of a parent or relative, assumes the burden, what is the difference, provided the practice is not carried to excess, and provided that no pressure is put on the universities to lower their academic standards?

Yet part-time jobs and summer employment and alumni assistance for footballers does pose one problem. The CIAU (Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union) accepts the AAU of C (Amateur Athletic Union of Can-

ada) definition of amateurism. Part of this definition states that no amateur shall receive any "material remuneration, directly or indirectly" for his athletic prowess. Is the footballer who gets a part-time job to help him get his university education to refuse to sign his certificate of eligibility as an amateur in order to play?

The constant pressure to secure a winning team at all costs is the chief danger. But Canadian universities have, so far, done a good job in resisting the pressure. No inducements comparable to those offered potential football stars by some American universities can be dangled before our high school students. Once the student-athlete enters university, in addition to the hard physical training involved in football, he must meet, and continue to meet, scholastic standards.

One can say that in Canada the thud of the pigskin has not, as yet, deafened university administrations.

This attitude is a direct result of university policy. In Canadian universities the value of physical fitness and of sports is recognized; the growing importance of physical education departments is a sign of this. So is the rule that physical education, involving either PT or participation in some game, is compulsory for the first and generally for the second year of university. The emphasis on a program of intra-mural sports is part of the same picture, a corrective and a complement to the Big Team idea.

In the University of Alberta the majority of male students take part in some game or other. The estimate at the University of Toronto is that 45 per cent of the male students take part in games.

Most professors should agree that physical fitness and participation in games do produce a better-rounded citizen, even if marks are somewhat lower. For that matter it could be argued that physical fitness and interest in games make for better academic work, and that a plugger who does nothing but crack the text-books is not, in the long run, as well-fitted for life or as well educated as the student who combines sport and study. Hon. Lester Pearson is a distinguished example of a student who combined outstanding athletic ability with high scholastic standing. So far as football is concerned, only one of the last season's McGill team failed his year and at Toronto 65 per cent of the Big Team earned honor grades.

In the WCIAU an athlete to participate in inter-collegiate competition must be a bona fide student who has passed three-fifths of his courses with an overall average of 50 per cent. In the CIAU there is, first of all, the Freshman rule. This provides that in hockey and football a freshman cannot represent his university. Before he can compete in subsequent years he must have entered the current year in good standing.

So long as these academic safeguards are enforced there is little danger of Canadian university athletics being corrupted by the practices prevalent in some American universities. There are certain to be, of course, the occasional violation or stretching of the rules. At one eastern university this fall, for instance, it is reported that there has been a special examination for two footballers with the consent of the faculty, the purpose, presumably, being to discover whether the player can be qualified to play or not. There has, on one or two occasions, been pressure for the same sort of thing at the University of Alberta.

Such occasional pressures are not serious so long as the major principle of no academic favors to athletes is maintained. Nor is the fact too important that a certain amount of recruiting and subsidizing of football players does take place, provided that it does not become excessive and, above all, provided that the academic requirements are properly enforced—and the evidence is that they are.

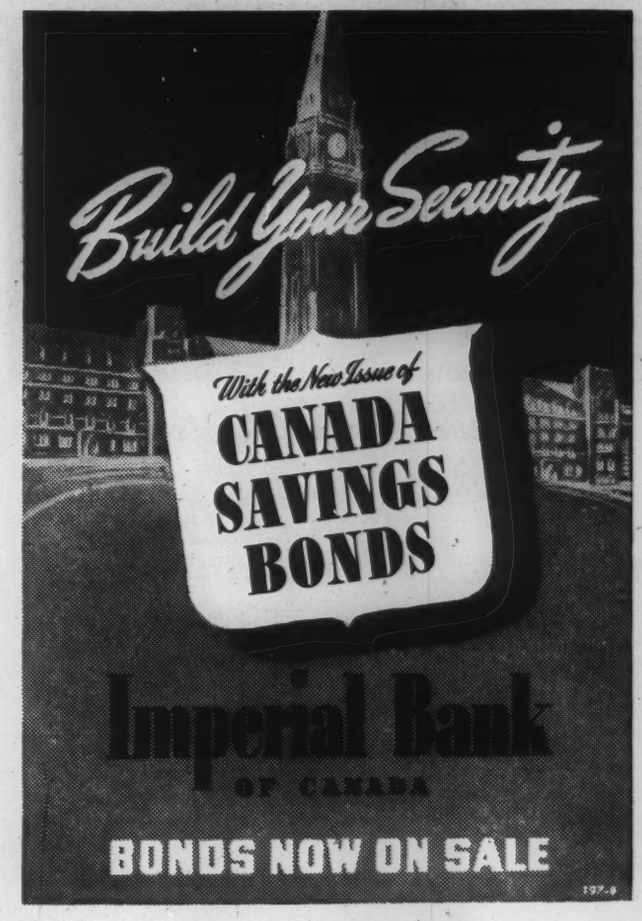
So far as athletic scholarships are concerned one must, somewhat regretfully perhaps, rule them out since they would give special rewards to a special group. They would vitiate a basic university principle that scholarship funds should be awarded in open competition on the basis of academic achievement plus, in certain cases, financial need. At the academic achievement plus, in certain financial cases.

Although it seems that on the whole Canadian universities have done a first-rate job in keeping athletics in their proper niche as a valuable subsidiary to academic education, this is not to say improvement is impossible.

One point that has not as yet been achieved for university sports is a sensible definition of eligibility. The present definition does not only preclude a university athlete from receiving any material remuneration directly or indirectly from his athletic prowess. It also provides that he must never have received any such remuneration while engaged in athletics before he entered university.

These restrictions seem to belong to the period when, theoretically, only gentlemen of independent means engaged in sport. They do not appear to suit a country in which sport has been democratized. Interpreted strictly they mean that anyone who at a Sunday-school picnic received a fifty-cent piece for winning a race is not an amateur. A more sensible code for universities would pay no attention to what a player had done before he entered university and would simply provide that while in university he must not receive any direct salary or bonus or material remuneration for playing.

Part-time jobs and summer employ-



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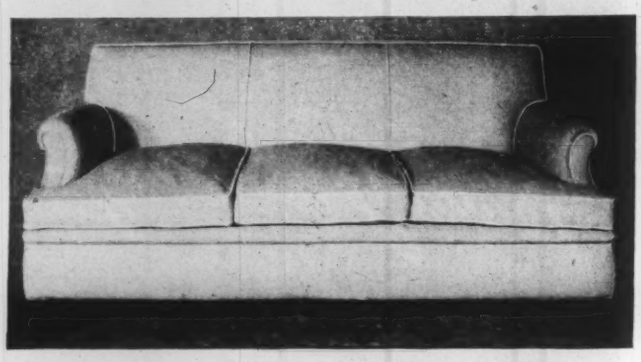

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ment, if open to all students, might be permitted. So far as loans to athletes are concerned, Joe Breen, a former football player of no mean merit, has suggested that if all universities set up loan funds available under certain definite limitations to all students, such loans to be repaid, the curse would be taken off the practice. This seems like common-sense and it may be apropos to point out that exactly this sort of loan fund does exist at the University of Alberta. The basis: No special privileges to athletes.

All these precautions might seem to be inflicting hardships on footballers who must begin training by September, at least, and who must then combine a strict athletic regimen with hard study.

But they are based on the two premises that in all university athletics, sport for the fun of it and for the pride of accomplishment should be the major motivation and that, in football in particular, because of its spectator-popularity, the pressures of commercialization are heavy.

The commercialization of team-sports appears to have been inevitable. Equally inevitable, however, commercialization of any sport tends to emphasize the necessity of winning, whatever the methods.

Place of Professional

This is not to cast brickbats at professional athletes. They have as much right to choose athletics for a career as an actor has to choose the stage. Like the actor, the professional athlete, in general, retains the pride of achievement and the enjoyment of the game he plays. As has been said, too, in any game that packs in the spectators the athlete has as much right to a share of the gate as the promoter.

Yet in any commercialized sport there is a danger that the clicking of the turnstiles will become the main objective. It is scarcely, for that matter, the athlete's fault that money has become so important today that "what's in it for me" has become the stigmata of modern man. Still, to have the making of money and the necessity to win at all costs replace honor and fair play and the pride of accomplishment in university athletics would be a tragedy. The faculty of William and Mary College, in facing the disclosure of corruption at their institution issued a statement which included reflection of this sort.

"Steadily and slowly the inter-collegiate athletic program has become a commercial enterprise demanding winning teams at any cost, even at the cost of dishonest academic practice. It has demanded that admission requirements be lowered, and sometimes dispensed with . . . Limited scholarship fund . . . must go to athletes . . . Once on the college rolls the athletes must somehow be kept there . . . Football players have been exploited on the gridiron under the pretense of being educated."

This is the sort of statement which must never become true of Canadian university athletics. It is certainly not true at present since, as has been indicated, Canadian universities have, in actuality, succeeded on the whole in keeping sport in the proper place. They cannot afford to let down.

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SPORTS

AN OFFICIAL COMPLAINT

by Kim McIlroy

THE GAME of rugby has made vast strides in Canada in the last couple of decades. Big-time rugby, that is. From an almost-amateur pastime which appealed to a comparatively small group of enthusiastic devotees, it has grown into an extravaganza played before hundreds of thousands of citizens annually; all of them willing to pay from one to four dollars at the gate even though many of them couldn't tell the difference between a split-T and a split pea.

The game has become big business—perhaps too big for its own good, though that's another story—with its top flight performers banking the moola in quantities that an American county sheriff might well envy.

In the eastern and western Interprovincial leagues, everything about the business is big: the build-up, the overhead, the names, everything. In the senior ORFU things aren't quite so big, but plenty big enough compared with yesteryear.

Question of Quality

About the only thing which hasn't grown bigger and better with the passing years is the quality of the officiating, which in this and previous seasons has rarely attained the dizzy heights of being simply lousy.

Mr. Lew Hayman of the Montreal Alouettes, a man who knows how tough things can be, has been the most vociferous critic of the gentlemen in the white pants, having on occasion had to be restrained from expressing his opinions with his bare hands. But other coaches, sportswriters, and even knowing fans have been long subjected to astonishing vagaries on the field, and to an extraordinarily loose interpretation of what it says in the rule book.

Sports officiating of any variety is no calling for the sensitive of soul or the slow of foot, and rugby is one of the toughest sports of them all. Even so, some of the sins recently committed right out in front of up to forty thousand awestruck eyes have been appalling.

In one eastern game of hallowed memory, a combination of a crazy rule and some even crazier arithmetic led to a team having 55 yards to go on last down. That same business of pacing off 15 yards when 10 would do, or 20, happens with disconcerting frequency. Surely one of four mature men should be able to count little white stripes.

Miscalling of the ten-yards-interference rule is so common that a player penalized for bowling over an opponent 30 yards downfield thinks he's being picked on because his seams are crooked or something.

Interference with pass receivers is admittedly a point so fine and difficult to decide that cases of it should be tried before a jury. But all that the player, the coach, or the fan expects is consistency in the official decisions, game by game. They don't get it. In a Big Four game this year, a Hamilton receiver, having overrun the pass and decided to go back for it, was literally lifted off the ground by a defender reluctant to see him do so. The pass was ruled incomplete. Any other call would have meant awarding a touchdown, something which requires uncommon courage in an official.

Officials should have uncommon courage of that kind.

Madhouse Standards

The reason that the quality of officiating has not kept pace with the overall development of the game is that officials are chosen and appointed generally according to standards which would cause raised eyebrows in a madhouse.

It appears to be assumed by those in charge of appointing the officials that a man who was a good player will automatically be a good referee. What is forgotten is that the competent player was the product of years of expert coaching and instruction.

Very few boys are considered suitable to play in senior rugby today without an absolute minimum of, say, eight years of apprenticeship in leagues of lower classification, right down to midget. Yet those in charge of his games are not normally given that many *days* of training.

Until someone learns that officiating is at least as difficult as playing, and requires as much practice, we will continue to be treated to such fascinating spectacles as a team being penalized for having 13 men on the field, when in fact there are only 11.

■ Hockey comes second for Howie Meeker, MP, who has put it off until mid-December so he can attend the fall session of the Federal House, opening on October 9.

—CP

VOCIFEROUS critic of gentlemen in white pants is Coach Lew Hayman of Alouettes.

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—Bermuda News Bureau

CANADIAN ACTORS in first Canadian company to play in Bermuda: (l to r) Charmion King, John Colicos, Marion Morris (U.S.), John Atkinson, Katherine Hawtrey, Richard Butterfield, Toby Robins and the director Henry Kaplan.

THEATRE

ACTING IS PLEASANT IN BERMUDA

REHEARSAL: Charmion King and Glenn Discus (U.S.); standing is John Atkinson.

LATEST Canadian export is actors. Since last April a group of Canadians have been playing weekly repertory in the swank Bermudiana Hotel's 465-seat theatre. Reaction has been excellent. Bermudians say the Canadian company is better than the U.S. one which preceded them.

Management is the Bruce Yorke-Michael Sadlier partnership responsible for the Peterborough and Niagara Falls summer theatres. Players are mostly from those groups. Local manager is Dick Butterfield of Bermuda, a Trinity College, U of T grad.

Some of the first group have now returned on the revolving scheme originally planned, to give Bermuda a wider variety of plays and more Canadians a chance to act in Bermuda. Staying on are Kay Hawtrey and John Atkinson of Toronto and stage manager Jerry O'Brien of Ottawa and Montreal. Henry Kaplan of Toronto directed the first season; Michael Sadlier is taking over for the second.

Highlight was the world première of a new play, "Finale"—in which the acting of Charmion King and John Colicos (best actor in 1951 Dominion Drama Festival) received high praise in *Variety*, the "bible" of all actors.

SCENE from "Finale", world première, with Charmion King and John Colicos.

—Bermuda News Bureau

RELAXATION: Toby Robins, Henry Kaplan, Bruce Yorke and Charmion King.

MEMO TO LAWYERS

Law, Politics and Judges

by Wolfgang Friedmann

B. E. SANDWELL'S amusing but one-sided sally at the "Willisian Constitution" in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, hardly does justice to the important issues raised by Professor Willis' attack on the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Canadian Wheat Board case. First, the reader should at least be aware what the judgment was about. The War Measures Act had conferred on the Government wide powers to make regulations as to the "appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposal of property". This Act was succeeded in 1946 by the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act which, by reason of the continued national emergency, gave the Government power to make regulations for the purpose of

"(a) maintaining, controlling and regulating . . . prices; or

(b) continuing or discontinuing in an orderly manner, as the emergency permits, measures adopted during and by reason of the war."

In 1947, the Canadian Government raised the selling price of barley from 65 cents to 90 cents a bushel. Many dealers held large stocks of barley acquired at the old compulsory price and would have reaped large profits from the official raising of the selling price. The Government, in order to avoid such "fortuitous profits", made an order under the NETP Act which appropriated certain stocks of barley to itself, against compensation at the old selling price. One dealer brought an action, and the Supreme Court, by a majority of five against two, decided that the NETP Act, unlike its predecessor, had not specifically mentioned appropriation and the order was therefore *ultra vires*. The two dissenting judges pointed out that the history of the legislation and its obvious purpose made the conclusion reached by the majority artificial.

As in thousands of other legal cases, there can be differences of opinion about the actual solution. To the layman it would, I think, be a more natural conclusion that the intention of Parliament was to continue for the time being the emergency powers of the War Measures Act.

Be that as it may, what Professor Willis attacked—and he is very far from being the first to do so—was the approach to the whole problem, rather than the solution. Most of the majority pretended that this was a purely technical issue and, from the innumerable and conflicting rules on the interpretation of statutes, selected a presumption that Parliament must not be supposed to interfere with private property unless it expressly and unambiguously says so. Together with that went a professed respect for a literal and strict construction of statutory language.

A few salient examples show how easily courts have discarded such technical rules when they thought it desirable to do so. In 1924, a London Borough Council with a Labor majority decided to fix a minimum wage for all its employees, male and female, which was considerably above the then current rates (£4 a week). The relevant Act gave local authorities power to fix wages "as they may think fit." The House of Lords, however, decided to add the word "reasonably" to the clear text of the statute, and then proceeded to quash the resolution, in the words of one Lord, as being an unwarranted exercise in "eccentric principles of socialistic philosophy", and in a "feminist ambition to secure equality of sexes in the matter of wages."

Perhaps the most famous instance of judicial distortion of a statute is the interpretation which the United States Supreme Court placed upon the "due process" clauses of the American Constitution. ("No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.") From the middle of the nineteenth century, a court overwhelmingly hostile to government interference with private property turned these clauses—which were clearly meant to ensure fair trial for the individual—into an absolute prohibition against any interference with private contracts. It declared invalid statutes fixing a ten-hour maximum day for bakers, minimum wages acts and many others. For nearly a century the court thus retarded elementary adjustments of the law to changing social conditions and precipitated the revolution of the New Deal.

WHAT lawyers and non-lawyers alike should grasp is that cases like the Canadian Wheat Board case are not concerned with mysterious and technical legal problems but with the age-old conflict between community claims and individual rights. A government that could hardly be described as socialist thought that certain profits, due to official price policy, should inure to the benefit of the community rather than of an individual. Professor Willis described this order, wrongly as I think, as "socialistic" legislation. If this is socialism, then not only Britain, or Sweden, or Australia, or Canada, but the U.S. is today a socialist country. Not many weeks ago, the U.S.

WOLFGANG FRIEDMANN, *LL.D., Dr.Iur., is a professor at the School of Law, University of Toronto.*

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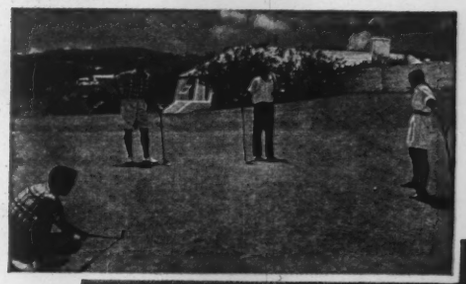

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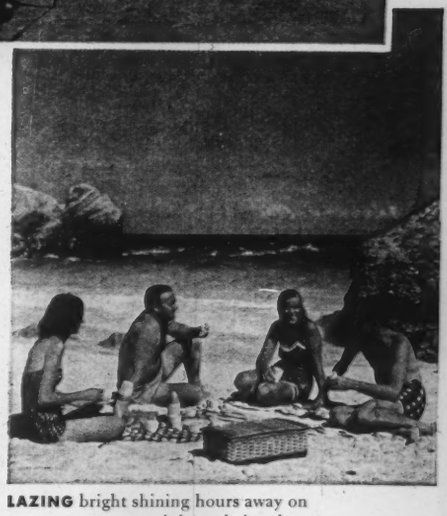

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LAW, POLITICS AND JUDGES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

Government urged the Canadian Government in vain to control the price of paper.

Judges in democracies are not and must not be the stooges of Government, as they are in totalitarian countries. Nor must they, on the other hand, be blind to vital social and political changes and pretend that their own political philosophy, or the preservation of ideas of a century ago, is "objective" or "unpolitical", while those who criticize them are "political" or "subversive." Men like Holmes, Cardozo and Pound in the U.S., or Lords Wright, Atkin and Denning in Britain have for years wrestled with this problem. Oliver Wendell Holmes, no socialist, saw more than half a century ago that his colleagues were interpreting the Constitution in the light of their own political prejudices, under the guise of judicial neutrality, and thus usurping the function of the legislator, who in a democratic society expresses the will of the people. The view first put forward by Holmes is now held by the majority of the U.S. Supreme Court: that the court should use the sweeping powers conferred on it by the wide language of the Constitution with the utmost restraint, and that it should invalidate legislation passed by Congress only where the Constitution clearly compels it to do so. In a democracy, there can never be any rubber stamp solution to this problem.

MANY modern British and American judges, although not all of them, now approach statutes with fewer blinkers and pre-conceptions. Canadians have every reason to be thankful for such an approach, for it is precisely this attitude which made two recent Lord Chancellors, Lord Sankey and Lord Jowitt, decide that Canada was legally free to abolish all appeals to the Privy Council, although technically sovereignty still rested with the British Parliament at Westminster. As Lord Jowitt put it, "to such an organic statute, the flexible interpretation must be given that changing circumstances require."

One of Professor Willis's opponents wrote in the *Canadian Bar Review* that "freedom in thought and speech must go hand in hand with a free economy in which a citizen is at liberty to buy and sell with a view to profit and in which there is some respect for private property. These freedoms cannot co-exist with governmental regimentation through Order-in-Council or otherwise." Is that part of the Canadian Constitution, or does anybody seriously suggest that modern government, especially in a time of mobilization, shortages of raw materials and threats of inflation, could be carried out without any "governmental regimentation"? Must lawyers ignore the overwhelming realities of modern government which, whether we like it or not, is asked, by an overwhelming majority of its electors, to cope with prices and employment, shortages, inflation, all of which means an obvious limitation of liberty to buy and sell?

What I am pleading for is simply that lawyers should take a more constructive part in the great problem of the balance between planning and freedom with which modern democracies are faced. They cannot do so as long as they pretend that vital social issues are purely verbal or technical, or as long as they use concepts and presumptions which, as the great judges and jurists of our time have long seen, only perpetuate political ideas of yesterday against the realities of our own time.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

there won't be enough sawdust to go around. The 30,000 like sawdust because it's comparatively cheap, needs only twice-a-day furnace attention. once-a-week furnace clean-out.

PORTENT

THE COALITION Government looked askance at by-election figures in Esquimalt, next-door to Victoria. The Government's candidate, Mayor Percy George of Victoria, was soundly whipped (Oct. 1) by CCF candidate, Frank Mitchell, a 25-year-old plasterer. Observers called it a "smashing defeat," and weren't wrong. Jubilant CCF officials said the Government's hospital insurance and adverse decisions by the Labor Relations Board in labor disputes were the reasons. And they probably weren't far wrong.

The figures: George, 1693; Mitchell, 2711; A. C. Wurtele, Independent, 2510; Archibald McIntyre, Independent, 382; Keith Gray, Independent Labor, 53. The figure for Mr. Wurtele was interesting. He was backed by W. A. C. Bennett and Mrs. Tillie Rolston, both Coalition government members who broke with the government at the session last spring, went over to the opposition side of the house.

■ The B.C. Medical Association in convention in Vancouver heard from a family doctor: there are not enough family doctors in Canada. Dr. H. B. Church, for 31 years a family doctor at Aylmer, Que., President of the Canadian Medical Association, says there's greater room for that type of physician.

New Brunswick:

SURVIVORS

REPORTS that Richibucto businessmen have seen a caribou in the forests north of that New Brunswick east coast fishing town, and that one or more caribou have been spotted in the Tobique River country on the other side of the province, are attracting the attention of naturalists.

It is 25 years since the last authenticated instance of a caribou being sighted in New Brunswick—where a generation or two ago the big animals roamed in herds numbering as many as 400.

They were shot down relentlessly for sport and for their meat. Wealthy Englishmen alternated elephant-hunting jaunts to Africa with trips to New Brunswick to bag caribou. The late venerable "Uncle Henry" Braithwaite, one of the Maritimes' most famous guides, often told of one visitor knocking over as many as 40 in a day.

Whether all New Brunswick's caribou were eventually slaughtered by thoughtless hunters, or whether the last few migrated northward to Quebec's Gaspé country because deer were becoming too numerous to live with, is a controversial question. Nevertheless they vanished.

Those caribou seen recently may only be lone wanderers from Gaspé's dwindling herds. Or the reports may mean that some have survived in remote timberlands and may yet make a comeback in New Brunswick. Sportsmen — more conservation-con-

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scious today than their grandfathers were—are hoping the latter is the case, and that the province may be able to compete some day with Newfoundland and Quebec for the trade of hunters who like to go out after this North American species of reindeer.

If it is true that caribou can't get along in the same neighborhood with deer, however, then they won't find present-day New Brunswick very congenial, for it is overrun with deer.

If caribou begin to come back, sportsmen wouldn't feel so bad over the plight of the province's other big-game animal, the moose. So many moose fell victim to hunters and woodland ticks in the mid-'30's that New Brunswick protected the remaining few by law. Since then the moose have increased, but not enough to turn the hunters loose on them again.

UNDERGROUND

IS THE pioneering spirit that built Canada lapsing into a decline?

If not generally, it seems to be withering at least among the engineering students at Mount Allison University in Sackville.

In the last five years they have cold-shouldered seven of the ten available mining-engineering scholarships, worth $400 each.

These "John Partenan Mining Scholarships" were left to Mount Allison by a Toronto mining engineer who realized the vast potentialities of Canada's natural resources for development, it is pointed out by Mount A.'s president, Dr. W. T. Ross Flemmington.

But, he adds, the "gregarious instinct" of Maritime young men today appears to be stronger than the urge for adventure and discovery.

When asked why they shun the mining field, engineering students have told Dr. Flemmington that they "don't want to work underground" or "don't want to work in the north country."

Newfoundland:

NEW LIFE

A MINER'S candlestick and four tallow candles that had lain under 250 feet of water for 40 years, can be lighted as readily as when made. The discovery was made the other day when geologists were dewatering York Harbor Mine, Notre Dame Bay. The old copper mine was an active producer at the turn of the century but ran into difficulties.

Lately the Independent Mining Corporation has been engaged in looking over the mine and think there is sufficient high quality ore available to warrant renewing production. Five of the six levels have been dewatered in the 360 foot shaft and high-grade copper and zinc ore can be seen on the faces of some of the slopes. Even the timber shores are in a very good stage of preservation.

About 60,000 tons of ore had been shipped from York Harbor Mine up to the time operations ceased forty years ago. At the time of the close-down the successful method of separating zinc from copper by the flotation method had not been devised. It was the discovery of this method that made the working of the lead-zinc mine at Buchans, in the Newfoundland interior, possible.

■ The John Howard Society, recently formed in Newfoundland, has already justified its existence in the help it has extended to ex-prisoners. Jobs have been found for ten former transgressors who are now on the road to being useful citizens. The local organization is in need of funds and is making an appeal in the St. John's press.

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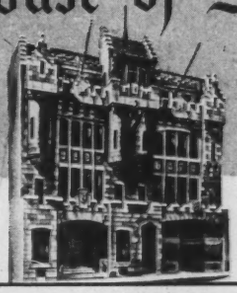

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That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

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RELIGION

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

by W. John Dunlop

EVERYONE knows the name "Quaker". It was a name given in derision back in the seventeenth century and accepted humbly by the members of the Religious Society of Friends. But not everyone knows they still have a very active organization with meetings on every Continent. They don't call themselves a church but they do claim to be part of *the* Church.

As an organized body their number is insignificant. It is only a small fraction of 1 per cent of the population in Canada, United States or in England. They are probably best known in recent years through the activities of the Canadian and American Friends Service Committees and the Friends' Service Council of England.

In 1947 the American and English Friends jointly were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, the first time this award has been given to a religious body. In making the award the Chairman said, "The Quakers gained confidence in all quarters through their work. Governments and individuals knew they had no other end than to aid. They did not intrude on people to convert them to their faith, and they made no difference between friend and foe." Canadian Quakers have just shipped two tons of dried milk to India; blankets, wool and sheeting to Germany, clothing to Lebanon and are now collecting funds among their members to keep a group of hospital students in France.

But Friends hesitate to accept public acclaim. They are doing only the duty of a Christian body in ministering to the needs of the suffering or the oppressed. They can still recall their own early days when Quakers were not so popular. Just two centuries ago England imposed prison terms on their early members just for being Quakers. There were hangings, too, on Boston Common because some of them refused to leave the town. Quakerism thrived and grew under persecution. In those early days when the heat was on Quakers numbered tens of thousands more than they do today. A Pennsylvania Quaker (there are 116,000 in the U.S.) recently said, "The greatest danger to our effectiveness and growth is that it is now respectable to be a Quaker. Friends are too comfortable and too complacent to constitute a threat to organized ecclesiastical authority. . ."

Quakerism has made another unique contribution to the Christian Church in the manner and method of church government. Any form of authoritarian government or any kind of dictatorship is entirely foreign to their nature. Highly individualistic, Quakers have learned to submit their individual aims and schemes to the will of the Meeting. This principle of Group Authority, rather than delegated or elected authority or authority of one leader has been a Quaker principle from the first.

The Silent Meeting for Worship is often considered an essential Quaker characteristic. It was not always so. In the early days of Quakerism they were a fervent, evangelistic, crusading holiness type of people. Only after 100 years did the Society of Friends enter what is known as the "Quietist" period of their history; then silent worship became a feature.

In many localities now, especially in mid-western U.S.A., they have regular preachers and programmed Meetings for Worship. But in most of the fourteen Canadian communities there is still the pastorless Meeting. These Meetings are held, not on a basis of silence, as it has been so often stated, but on a basis of spiritual guidance and expectancy of the Holy Spirit. There is no paid preacher.

Quakers have made great contributions to Prison Reform, Abolition of Slavery, Woman Suffrage and Equal Rights, the Quaker Peace Testimony, and their Educational institutions. This little Religious Society of Friends is in the forefront of any movement for social betterment — except one. They are not in politics.

—Jim Lynch

QUAKER CHURCH in Toronto is one of 14 communities of Friends in Canada.

CREDIT CURBS vs MUNICIPAL GROWTH

SAFETY LIMIT TO FINANCING IN U.S.

by Michael Young

WITH a $500 million surplus, Finance Minister Douglas Abbott is not likely to be interested in borrowing—to supplement revenue, at any rate. This isn't the case with the municipalities. Inflation and fiscal policy bring a surplus to the Federal Government coffers, but they mean the same to municipal governments as they do to any other business: high expenses and difficulty in getting credit. For the municipalities particularly, this situation has developed at a bad time; because of their rapid growth they need to build, and they need credit to do it. The credit is hard to get in Canada now.

Competition from mortgages is one of the difficulties municipal debentures have to face if they try to sell in Canada. There is a tremendous demand for mortgage money and from the lender's point of view, the mortgage seems more attractive. It's estimated that it costs institutions one of the 6 per cent they can get on mortgages to administer them. The five per cent net compares favorably with the three to four per cent on municipal debentures. Most Canadian institutions—who are the big debenture buyers—have decreased the share of these in their portfolios to favor mortgages.

Buyers' Reaction

There's another important item in the sale of debentures: reaction of the buyers is conditioned to some extent by the use the municipality will make of the money it borrows. Among dealers there is a frank reaction against municipal issues to finance skating rinks and community halls; this is what much of the money was used for in the immediate postwar period.

If the money is required for a more essential purpose, many municipalities are not dependent on the debenture-buying public for financing. In Ontario, for instance, the provincial Municipal Improvement Corporation will lend money to municipalities who can't get takers for their debentures. The money has to be used for health purposes: *e.g.* water supply and sewage disposal.

But the municipalities need more than improvements in health and sanitation facilities. Their rapid growth calls for expansion of services and facilities of all kinds. Canada's population is increasing rapidly, and the weight of the increase is falling on the urban communities. For not only is there a larger percentage of urban workers among immigrants, but also there is a movement of already established Canadians from the farms to the urban municipalities. In the last year, for instance, while the total population of Canada increased, there was a drop in the farm labor force of over 60,000 people who, presumably, came into the cities and towns. It's a safe bet that relatively few of these are liable for property tax—a main source of municipal revenue, yet they make it necessary for the municipality to expand services and facilities all the way from community centres to rapid transit subways. This is required at a time when construction costs are sky high, essential materials are scarce, and municipal credit is hard to get.

These difficulties provide the incentive, from the Canadian standpoint, for the sale of debentures in New York. In New York, there are encouragements to the buyers. Income from U.S. municipal debentures is tax free; as a result they can be, and are offered at a low rate of interest. This makes Canadian municipal debentures, which may yield three per cent more than the U.S. ones, very attractive. The attraction of the higher yield from Canadian municipal debentures is more apparent, evidently, than the tax free feature of the U.S. ones.

Selling Point

U.S. debenture buyers don't provide the answer for all the Canadian municipalities that need money, however. A Canadian municipality has to be well known before its debentures will find takers in the States. Ottawa debentures, for instance, will move much easier in New York than will those of another Canadian city of comparable size, but which is less well known across the border.

There is a considerable amount of extra paper work involved, too, in selling debentures in the U.S. The American Securities and Exchange Commission is just as watchful of debentures as it is of speculative securities. Unless the debentures are sold by private placement (a limited amount to a lending institution) they have to go through the same registration process as speculative offerings.

In the first eight months of this year, seven Canadian municipalities borrowed a total of nearly 70 million dollars in the U.S.* This isn't something new; during the depression we reaped a harvest of trouble from earlier large scale borrowings in the U.S. The interest on these loans had to be repaid at a time when the Canadian dollar was at a heavy discount in terms of the U.S. dollar. It put a big strain on the balance of payments.

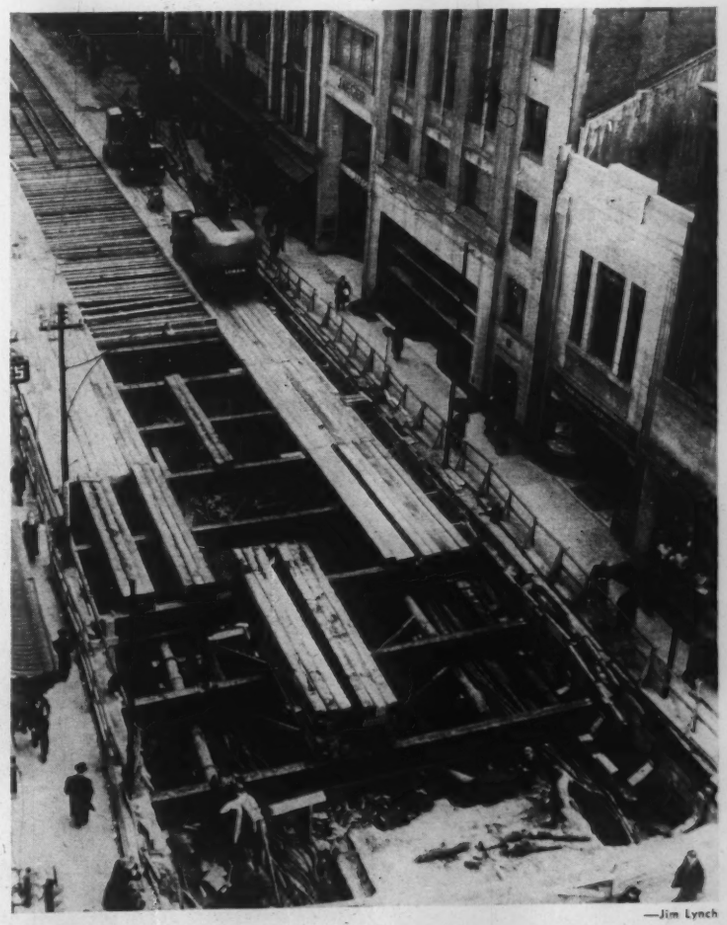
At present, interest and dividend payments on all U.S. investment in Canada take more U.S. dollars than come in through the tourist trade, so any new development which tends to increase this annual obligation is something that has to be watched. This applies especially to the obligations incurred by municipalities.

The stock answer to worried observations on the amount of U.S. money in Canadian industrial development is that the money more than pays its way. There's no argument about that, though there may be some about whether it pays its way in U.S. dollars. In any event, providing the recent U.S. curbs on cheese imports don't forecast a return to the high tariff, economic isolation era, there is little cause for concern about the productive U.S. investment dollars in Canada. They'll pay their way and probably in sufficient U.S. dollars.

But U.S. dollars invested in municipal debentures pay their way in service, not cash. With the possible exception of a few tourist dollar earnings, they are a distinct liability as far as balance of payments is concerned. And with the Government holding the line on credit curbs while the need of the municipalities for credit gets more urgent, this liability is likely to grow.

From a balance of payments point of view the situation isn't critical or even serious at present. The inflow of U.S. investment dollars continues, and it is keeping Canada out of balance of payments trouble in spite of the rather spectacular deficit we've built up in our commodity trade with the U.S. this year. The deficit on current account for the first six months of 1951 was about half a billion dollars. But in spite of this, Canada's reserves of gold and U.S. dollars dropped by only $59 million. The balance was made up by U.S. investment money.

But the key question remains: In the long run will our commodity and service sales to the U.S. earn enough U.S. dollars to pay for our purchases from the States and also provide for interest on and repayment of heavy obligations in U.S. money which don't earn U.S. money? If the trend in municipal borrowing in the U.S. continues—and under present conditions of tight credit and pressing need for it, it's likely to—the question will have to be answered soon. That will still leave unsolved the municipalities' problem of how to cope with their expanding populations' requirements with the revenue from municipal taxation.



—Jim Lynch

PRESSURE of growing population means more municipal construction, greater need for credit in face of curbs. An example is Toronto's rapid transit subway.

*Ottawa, $8,561,000; Quebec, $3,500,000; North York, Ont., $4,137,000; Edmonton, $10,468,000; Toronto, $20,000,000; Vancouver, $6,700,000; Greater Vancouver Water District, $7,580,000.

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BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

THE DAYS BEFORE ELSIE

GAIL BORDEN—by Joe B. Frantz—*Burns & MacEachern—$6.75.*

AT FIRST GLANCE, the biography of Gail Borden, inventor of a process whereby milk can be canned and kept fresh for indefinite periods, might seem like a high-class job of public relations for the huge dairy products industry he founded. It turns out to be nothing of the sort.

Gail Borden grew up with the maverick state of Texas, and his story is bound up with its history. He founded the first permanent newspaper in the State when it was still part of Mexico; when it made the break to become an independent republic, Borden printed its first constitution. When the Mexican Army invaded, his paper served as the only voice of the Texas Government, the only outlet through which the Government could make known its proclamations.

Sometime surveyor, school teacher and customs collector, Borden was the man to lay out the city of Houston. He was, as well, one of the leading citizens of Galveston, where he was customs collector when it was first settled. It was in Galveston that his inventive talent earned him the reputation of eccentric. His "terraqueous machine", designed to run on land or water, upset on its trial run and dumped several prominent Galveston residents in the water.

Pay-Off

Not until he was past 50 years of age did Borden make the discovery that was to make his name great— the condensing of milk. He had already become noted in scientific circles for the processing of dehydrated meat, but an attempt to found an industry in this line was abortive and cost thousands of dollars.

Even his milk discovery resulted in two failures before he landed Jeremiah Milbank as his backer. The wonder is that he ever succeeded in inventing anything really practical, with his abysmal lack of scientific training. He discovered the milk process only by steady trial and error; later improvements were made in the same manner.

The book is a thorough job of research by the author, an assistant professor of history at the University of Texas.

But its chief value is in pointing up the thin shadow line between practical success or failure for an inventor with a good, sound idea. If Borden had not met Jeremiah Milbank on a chance encounter during a train trip; if Milbank had not been willing to put up the money to play what must have seemed to him a long shot, Borden's milk business might have vanished into the same miasma as the dehydrated meat business that preceded it.

With Borden's death, in the early stages of his company's success, the author closes his story. No attempt is made to trace the subsequent astounding growth which has led to the vast business development which exists today. —*H.T.*

THEORY & TRADE

WORLD TRADE AND INVESTMENT — Donald Bailey Marsh—McLeod—*$8.75.*

MR. MARSH, a professor of economics at McGill University, and economic adviser to the Royal Bank of Canada, has the ammunition for the heavy guns he sights on the economics of interdependence. It's an expensive book, but you'll get your money's worth if you study it—it's not the sort of book you can read casually.

There are three sections in it: survey, theory and policy. Through them Mr. Marsh presents a full treatment of the most important theories of international trade and finance and an application of the theories to current problems and policies in international affairs. This takes in the operations of such institutions as the International Monetary Fund, the Export-Import Bank, the International Trade Organization, etc.

This is a period when the relationship between international investment on the one hand and raw-material supply and domestic inflation on the other is being proven the hard way. It's a period when the economic assistance developed countries are giving to underprivileged ones ranks as a major part of foreign policy designed to stop the spread of Communism. It's a period, in other words, when an appreciation of the economics of the interdependence of nations is a prerequisite of understanding. Economist Marsh leads the way to it through his book, but the reader has to climb with him.

The second section, on theory, will prove to be pretty rough if you don't have some background in economic theory. If you have the background, this should be especially useful. —*M.Y.*

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NBH-5

CANADIAN BUSINESS

BANK CREDIT STILL UP

SINCE the imposition of credit restrictions last February, Canada's bank managers have turned down thousands of requests for business loans that normally they would have granted gladly. Yet, in spite of this, the volume of loans by the chartered banks has increased substantially. From the end of February to the end of July aggregate loans increased by $148 million, which means by about 4 per cent. Against this, the banks decreased their holdings of corporation securities by $24 million during the same period, so that there was a net expansion of credit in the period of $124 million.

Byron S. Vanstone, President of the Bank of Toronto, said the credit controls had hit at consumer buying, capital expenditures and speculation. "Despite the restrictions," he said, "bank loans since the controls went into effect have totalled more than $200 million, almost twice the amount loaned out to all businesses during the same period last year." The period from July, 1950, to July, 1951, saw bank loans totalling $560 million, the highest on record.

Factors in the increase in loans are the higher price level, the increase in defence production, and the larger inventories held by manufacturers and by wholesalers and retailers. Another influence has been that many companies have found bond financing unattractive at present rates and have sought bank accommodation instead.

The autumn months, when the movement of the crops has to be financed, is always a period of bank credit expansion, and with this and other expansionary requirements, it is probable that bank loans will show a further large advance by the end of the year.

THOSE TARSANDS

IF INVESTORS are not falling over each other to take up prospecting leases in the Athabasca tarsands in Northern Alberta, there is no cause for discouragement. The Alberta Government has announced the terms on which leases will be granted, and the recent visit of industry representatives to the tarsands has spurred interest and research.

One of the main results of the conferences in Edmonton between provincial and federal experts and the private experts from industry was to confirm the general findings of the report issued last spring by Mr. S. M. Blair. After a careful examination of the technical problems involved Mr. Blair reported that it was already possible to mine the tarsands, extract the oil and transport it to mid-Continent markets on a profitable basis. The Edmonton conference suggested that in some respects Mr. Blair has been on the conservative side.

There still remains a good deal more to learn about the technical details both of mining the sands and of extracting the oil in the most satisfactory way. Further research is now being undertaken. The pressure behind this work, and the readiness of oil companies to embark on the considerable investment of establishing new processes, will largely depend on the world oil situation. Any sudden spurt in demand would enormously increase the chances of early development of the sands. But in any case the Alberta tarsands have passed the stage of a hypothetical future asset. They are now a recognized part of the world's known oil reserves. Whether they have to be called on next year or ten years hence, their exploitation is virtually assured.

SULPHUR SOURCE

DRILLING for oil in Northern Alberta the Fortune Oil Company early this year struck a layer of what seemed to be natural sulphur. The Dominion Tar and Chemical Company bought out the controlling interest in Sunbeam Sulphur (Fortune keeping a 35 per cent interest), and Dominion Tar is now conducting a drilling operation to explore the deposit.

The site is near Chisholm, about 100 miles north of Edmonton. There is no doubt about the existence of the sulphur deposit: the question to be determined is its size and its quality. Since the Fortune discovery drew attention to the possibility of sulphur a number of other oil-drillers in the area have reported signs of it. The geological formation which might be favorable for a sulphur deposit is of considerable extent. One more exciting possibility of the Canadian North has been opened up.

Though the Chisholm sulphur is still in the realm of possibility and not of proved resources, it is arousing particular interest because of the world shortage of sulphur, and the desperate need of the newsprint industry. If Chisholm matches the hopes it has aroused, Canadian newsprint firms might find themselves for the first time with a Canadian source of this essential commodity.

BOOM IN BEES

EFFORTS are being pressed to stimulate interest among New Brunswick farmers in the honey industry—not only because the Province doesn't produce enough honey now for its own needs, but also because more bees mean a bigger yield of many vegetables and fruits.

At present NB's annual honey harvest ranges up to 200,000 pounds, contrasted with a top limit of 100,000 pounds twenty years ago.

Nevertheless today's output is only a drop in the honey jar compared with the NB consumer-demand. Western honey is "imported" by the carload and undersells the local product.

Ersel F. Moore, Fredericton, provincial apiarist, has hopes that production will continue to grow steadily and fill the gap—especially when more farmers appreciate the fact that honey bees can inject new life in agricultural crops. Their busy pollination work augments the activities of wild bees.

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U.K. BUSINESS

NEW RAW MATERIAL PLAN?

THE RECENTLY-ended Commonwealth talks on raw materials heralded a revision of British economic policy. It's likely the revision will stick no matter who wins the election: it's a matter of economics, not politics.

The Labor Party's best brains have been trying to steer a course among serious difficulties: inflation, balance of payments, and raw-material shortage. Until quite recently, so much caution has been exercised regarding the first two that the economy is now in danger of going aground on the last one.

In calling the Commonwealth conference, the British gave public recognition to the change that has taken place in the position of the raw-material producers *vis-a-vis* the manufacturing countries. The raw material producer is now as important to the manufacturer as the manufacturer ever was to him. And, even before the conference was called, there was a growing conviction that Britain's anti-inflation and dollar-saving policies were putting the economy on the wrong track as far as raw materials are concerned.

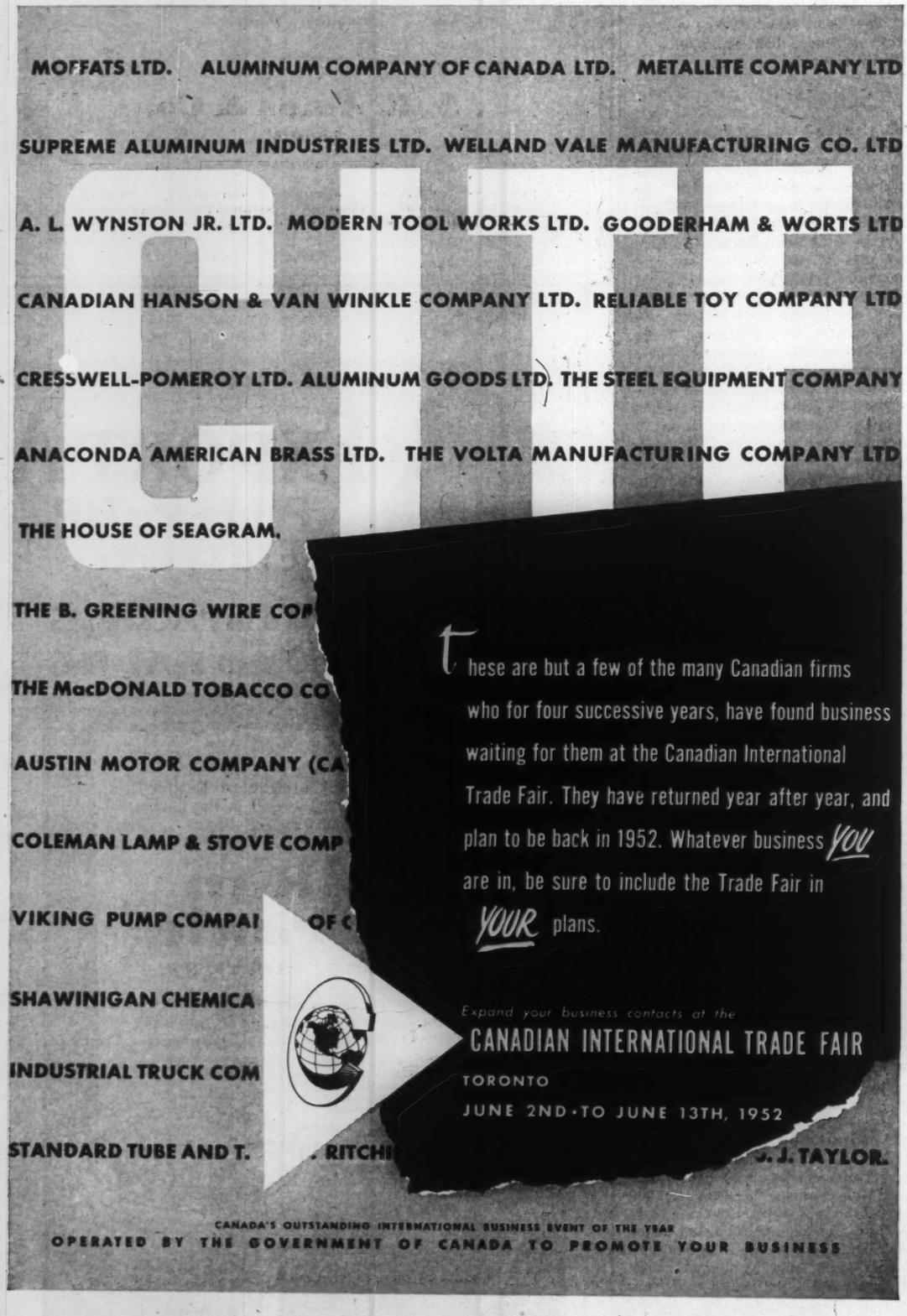
Struggling with her dollar problem, Britain has followed a policy of encouraging sterling-area sales in dollar markets, and discouraging sterling-area purchases in those markets—a policy of selling for dollars and buying for sterling. From a balance of payments point of view, this can be quite productive in the short run, but from a raw material-supply point of view, it is proving to be the reverse. It takes capital equipment to increase raw-material production, and as the sterling-area's over-all dollar shortage limits the amount of this that can be bought from the U.S., Britain is looked upon to supply it.

Here, Britain's struggle with inflation enters the picture. It has been generally assumed that, by repayment of sterling balances and lending capital abroad, Britain has put an unreasonable strain upon her domestic economy. Lately attention has been centred on building up productive power at home. The weight of capital investment has been in the domestic economy, and in two ways this increases the pressure on raw-material supplies: (1) it reduces the amount of capital available for development of raw-material production in overseas countries; (2) it increases the demand of British industry for raw materials.

Talks Were Beginning

There is now the realization that, if all the world is industrializing, it is important that developed countries like Britain export capital equipment which will stimulate production of primary goods to support expanding manufacturing. The Commonwealth conference on raw materials was a beginning for this program, for surely the expanded output the conferers called for is going to require more capital equipment supply for the raw-material producers.

The British economist, W. A. Lewis, writing in the District Bank *Review*, spelled out what looks to be the long-term British course. "We may pour capital and knowledge into improving our metal industries," he says, "but if capital and knowledge are not at the same time being poured into the food and raw-material industries abroad, our standard of living may nevertheless fall." In other words, the famous "unrequited" capital exports may prove not to be so unrequited after all.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INSURANCE

DEGREE OF COVERAGE

OBJECTION has been taken by the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office to a statement which appeared recently in this column. In the column, which was headed "Tourist Tips" and which was devoted to suggestions to motorists touring in various Canadian provinces, it was stated that "if you are a resident of Saskatchewan, for example, it may come as a surprise to you to know that the Saskatchewan compulsory insurance is not acceptable as proof of financial responsibility in any other province."

The following objection was taken by the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office, in a telegram:

"Insurance tips to tourists—Come to Saskatchewan where no pink slips are required and where all Saskatchewan motorists automatically have public liability and property damage insurance which they secure when they purchase their licenses. Tourists need not worry about impounding laws or the possibility that Saskatchewan motorists have no insurance. Saskatchewan motorists going out province can secure pink slips as proof of financial responsibility in Manitoba and British Columbia. Saskatchewan's Auto Insurance Plan accepted as providing financial responsibility in all Provinces."

Not Impounded

This column did not state that motorists would have their cars impounded in Saskatchewan in the event that they could not prove financial responsibility nor that Saskatchewan motorists did not carry insurance, as the Insurance Office seems to imply. Incidentally, while it is stated that tourists need not worry about the possibility that Saskatchewan motorists have no insurance, no explanation is given as to how the non-resident involved in an accident in Saskatchewan recovers the $100 which is deductible under the Saskatchewan Act for property damage claims, and which is unique to Saskatchewan. The first $100 must be collected from the individual at fault, and if there is any difficulty in getting it, any legal proceedings presumably must be taken against the person concerned, who is not insured under the Saskatchewan Act for this liability.

The mere fact that the Saskatchewan owner of an automobile purchases his insurance before he can obtain his licence does not mean that the Saskatchewan motorist is automatically able to prove his financial responsibility in other provinces.

In order to prove financial responsibility for its insureds, the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office must comply with the same requirements as are demanded from any other unlicensed insurance company. It must file an undertaking not to set up any defences which are not available under the laws of the Province or State where the accident occurs. It must authorize the proper authorities of that Province or State to accept service or notice of legal proceedings on its behalf, and agree to satisfy any judgments against its insured in accordance with the law of the province or state where it is rendered. Upon complying with these requirements the Saskatchewan Government Automobile Insurance Plan is accepted by other governments as evidence of financial responsibility, and non-resident pink slips are placed at the disposal of the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office for issue to its insureds who intend travelling in jurisdictions where they are issued normally. —*Douglas R. Weston*

■ Defence program financing now accounts for two-thirds of the life insurance placement of policyholder funds in U.S. business and industry. More than $1 billion has been loaned by insurance concerns to defence plants and a like amount will be advanced before the year-end. In addition, $800 million has been invested in loans to utility companies and railroads.

■ A new automotive lease plan has been devised by Mutual Life Insurance Co. in the U.S. whereby any make of passenger car will be leased in fleets of 100 or more. The scheme provides not only a profitable outlet for life insurance funds, but also helps business concerns to conserve their working capital. Mutual has spent $2.6 million to purchase motor cars for the project and has leased 2,000 cars.

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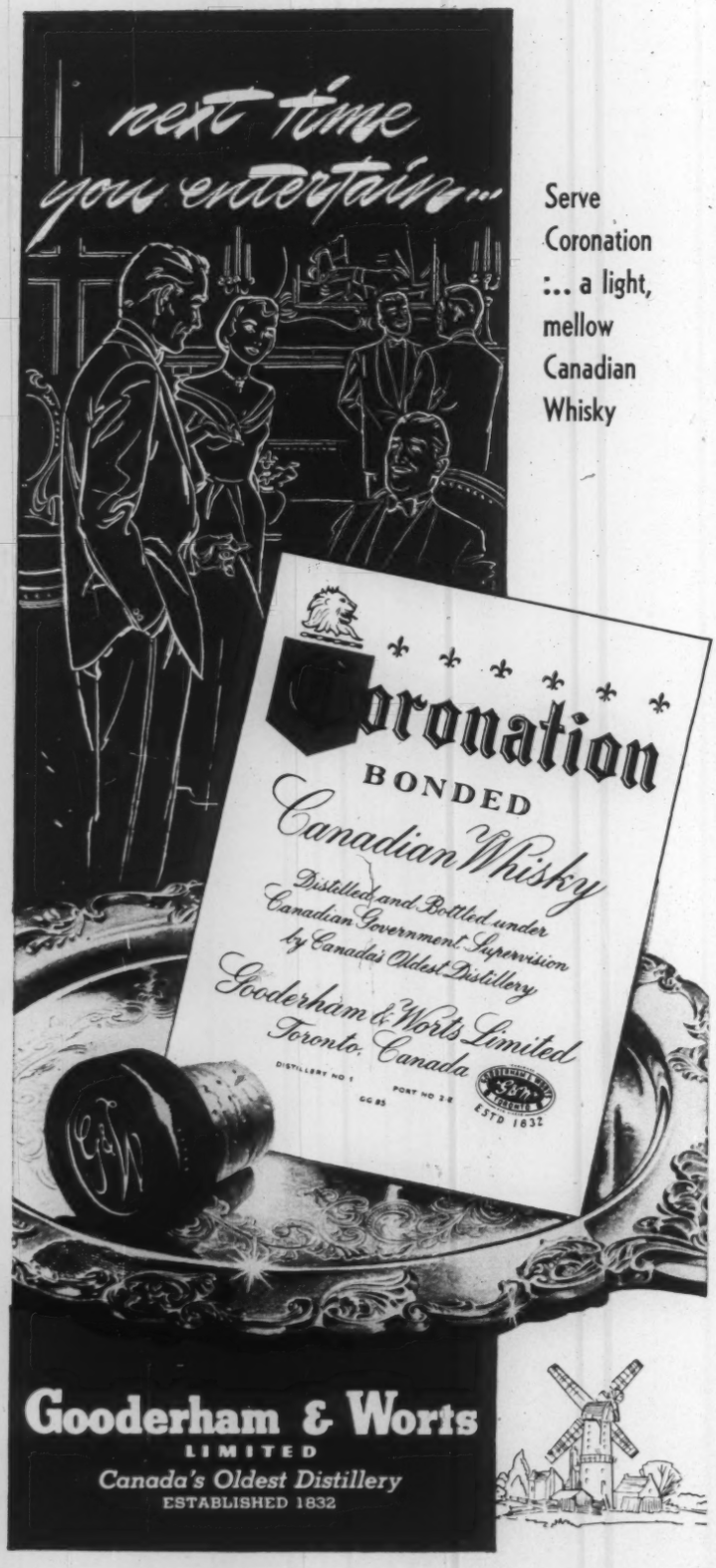

PROFILE

TELEVISION'S EARLY BIRD

by R. A. Francis

GREYING Ed Chisholm, television's early bird in the west, has been in the radio engineering business in Vancouver since the hottest number in town was a crystal set with the coil hand-wound round a Quaker Oats box. He's moved along with the times until today Chisholm Industries Limited is the only concern in the west making TV receivers and radio-player-TV combinations.

As an outspoken free-enterpriser, who was recently made the first western director of the Radio-TV Manufacturers' Association, Chisholm has yet to be convinced that the CBC is going to be able to put TV on the air successfully. But he knows at least two private station operators in the west who, he believes, could put TV on the air in six months, if the Government would let them take their own chances with their own money.

—Gade, Skipsey Studio
ED. CHISHOLM

But whichever way it develops, Ed Chisholm is going to be ready with the sets. He turns out a carriage trade job now, a radio-player-TV combination, but it's expensive and it isn't making him rich.

"When TV gets here," Chisholm says, "we'll be ready to go into mass production of low cost receivers."

Chisholm, who belongs to the school of executives who sometimes have sense enough to take a day off to shoot a moose or catch a fish, started his professional career making transmitters. His very first job was for the Dominion Government telegraph station at Stewart, BC.

But to reach his objective of wholesale manufacturing, he had to start at the beginning of a three-phase program. He began with a radio servicing establishment to make enough money to start a wholesale radio parts business. Profits from the parts enterprise were used to finance phase three — the manufacturing effort which is the program today.

As phase three moved along successfully, Chisholm dropped the wholesale parts, just as he had closed the service establishment when phase two began to pay.

By the time war broke out he was making domestic receivers, forestry radio gear, ship-to-shore equipment, and also developing a large communications receiver. The army quickly became interested in the last item, and accepted the design for its radio communication vehicles. Soon Chisholm was making communications equipment for armies in other parts of the Commonwealth.

At the war's end he found himself with a productive capacity for this specialized equipment far larger than a peacetime market could absorb. A fast tool-up to make domestic receivers again was his next move, then experiments with TV receivers, and finally plant expansion to make his own cabinets, since cabinet production was then virtually non-existent.

Today his plant, which has doubled its size to 40,000 square feet since the war, turns out receivers, some forestry radio equipment, and the big radio-player-TV combination.

But private businessman Chisholm sees a dim future for TV in Canada unless the CBC relents in its present policy and lets free enterprise take hold.

"In spite of the fact that the CBC has a competent staff," Chisholm says, "the brains and ability necessary to put this huge industry over are still in the private end of the business.

"Low civil service pay, and the complete absence of incentive, will always form the major obstacle to the CBC obtaining the staff and top management necessary to provide the TV Canadians are entitled to."

A Nova Scotian who was brought to BC at the age of 3, Chisholm caught the spirit of the age and grew up in a wonderful boys' world of crystals, tangled wires, earphones and cats' whiskers. At the age of 16 he was a qualified ham, and by 1932 at the age of 22 he had started Vancouver Radio Laboratories. He changed the name to Chisholm Industries Ltd. four years ago.

As the only TV manufacturer west of Toronto, he looks forward to the day when TV comes to Vancouver. If the FCC in the United States allows a power increase for the Seattle TV station this fall, the present marginal signal in Vancouver will improve. But the real boom will come when Vancouver gets a TV station.

Awaiting developments, Chisholm continues to build on his success, which he attributes in considerable degree to surveys he has had made on buyer preferences in radio cabinets. He believes the cabinet is 95 per cent of a sale.

From his surveys and his experience in selling sets in various cabinet designs, he has concluded that Canadians are a nation of conservatives.

To a Canadian merchandiser, he says, that is the difference between marketing a Canadian and an American product. The Canadian buyer will gaze at a flashier American product in the show window, but he probably won't purchase it.

"The critical difference," Chisholm sums up, "is between the product someone will stare at and the one he will actually buy."

BUSINESS COMMENT

WHY NOT WAGE EQUALITY?

by P. M. Richards

RECENTLY a powerful labor union, the United Steel Workers, announced that it will persistently seek to have Canadian wage rates raised to the same level as prevails in the basic steel industry in the United States. This is a proposition that tends to bring a quick and sympathetic response from most Canadians. But before endorsing it, one should look at a few facts.

First, the two countries' dollar wage rates cannot readily be compared since their dollars are really two entirely different money units, the respective values of which are determined by two different national economies. The fact that the two money units happen to have the same name makes most people think they should have the same purchasing power, but there is absolutely no ground for that assumption.

Our Smaller Market

However, even if these two national dollars were one and the same dollar, the union's argument would still not hold water. Official figures show that the steel worker in Canada produces 135 tons of ingots in a year while the U.S. steel worker produces 188 tons; in other words, the Canadian steel worker produces about 72 per cent of the amount his U.S. opposite number does. The basic reason for this is the much bigger market for steel products in the United States, which permits larger and more continuous — and therefore cheaper — production. And since the base wage rate in the Canadian steel industry is $1.27 per hour, against $1.36 in the U.S., it follows that the Canadian steel worker gets as least 93 per cent of the U.S. wage for producing 72 per cent of the amount of steel.

What is true of the steel industry is true of every other industry one can think of. Because the Canadian market is so much smaller, the unit cost of production is higher and wage rates are lower, as compared with the U.S. For a larger market, we need more population. The labor unions have opposed immigration because they felt it meant competition for jobs. But more immigrants make more jobs.

CAGEY CONSUMER

THE AVERAGE Canadian consumer may not be consuming less but he's certainly buying less than he was two or three months ago. Department store sales have fallen rather sharply in recent weeks, across the country. Sales of durable goods—automobiles, refrigerators, furniture — are away down. And no one quite knows why.

Certainly there have been many cutbacks of production by firms not busy on defence and other essential work, but the resulting unemployment has not been large enough to account for the general sales drop. Though business is decidedly spotty today, so much of it is still being done that the physical volume of production in 1951 will almost certainly exceed last year's, and many big expansionary undertakings are under way or in early prospect.

So far from there being any all-over surplus of labor in sight, the probability is that the labor force will have to be further augmented by women not normally employed and by the re-employment of retired persons if serious labor scarcities are not to develop.

Perhaps the consumer's caution and indifference to sales lures spring from a belief that there will be no shortages of consumer goods such as he feared, and stocked up against, a year or more ago. But, if so, he may be wrong. The signs are that we shall soon see a seller's market again for automobiles and other durables, with customers lining up to buy, as a result of civilian production cutbacks.

Defence production is about to be sizably increased, and with not enough steel and other vital materials to go around, the civilian market will have to go short. Retailers believe that the evidences of this will soon be sufficiently apparent to induce consumers to buy more freely.

Civilian goods shortages, if and when they appear, will be mainly if not wholly in goods that use metal. However, inventories are still large and it may be that new metals productive capacity will come into use in time to prevent shortages becoming severe.

Fortunately our steel production is rising, and will soon rise more. About 3½ million tons of ingot steel will be produced in Canada this year; next year production is expected to run over 4 million tons—more than three times the production in 1939.

INVESTING IN OIL

CANADIAN investors have accumulated a good deal of knowledge about gold and base metal mine development but know much less about oil, which is now becoming so important in the Canadian economy. W. O. Twaits, a

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director of Imperial Oil Ltd., rendered a useful service the other day when he outlined some points for oil investors, to the members of the Montreal Kiwanis Club.

The first was that in the search for oil and the development of properties after oil is discovered, the experienced oilman does not judge progress by the number of well completions in known fields like Redwater and Leduc but rather by the number of successful wildcat wells—that is, wells drilled in unproven territory. Despite all the technological advances, the adverse odds are high, and on the basis of discoveries in Alberta from 1947 to 1950, the ratio is one successful commercial wildcat well for every 23 drilled.

And the risk factor does not disappear after the discovery of a field. If the acreage has been held by the Crown in Alberta, approximately half of the area reverts to the Government for sale by tender. These new owners are likely to drill development wells, so that the finder of the new field must step up his own drilling or face the possibility that his competitors' wells will drain the oil from under his own acreage. Thus the need for capital is often more urgent after a discovery than before. Though the odds against the development driller are small compared to those against the wildcatter, the element of risk is still present and dry holes are to be expected in delineating the field.

After the hazards of exploration and development have been overcome, there are still reasons for caution, for example in the matter of valuing producing oil properties. The mistake that is commonly made is to assess the total recoverable oil reserves of the property, multiply them by the current price for crude and put down the product as the value of the property. But the total reserves from any property or reservoir are extremely difficult to estimate in the early stages of development. Little is known about the reservoir energy driving oil to the surface, and thus about the amount of recovery which can be achieved by natural methods of production.

Future Price?

Another fundamental consideration is that all the oil will not be produced immediately but over a period of perhaps 25 to 30 years. In that period, the price of crude oil will almost certainly not remain constant. If the property in which the investor is interested is in an expanding crude oil area, the probability is that the price of oil in that area will come down relative to world prices.

Another factor which the investor must take into account is the possibility of prorationing, which is a reduction below the production figure set for purposes of maximizing the recovery of useful oil and gas from the reservoir, this reduction being necessitated by the lack of market outlets big enough to absorb the full production. The effect of prorationing is to reduce the current return to the investor, while increasing that of later years. While prorationing is very mild at present, we cannot be sure that the supplies of crude seeking a market will not again grow substantially faster than the facilities to reach new markets can be expanded.

Then there is the matter of royalty. The first charge against production is the royalty accruing to the mineral owner, which may be as high as one-sixth of the production. In addition, there may be overriding royalties to individuals or companies who have an interest. In extreme cases, royalties have been built up to the point where only 25 or 30 per cent of the production has been available to support the operation. As the producing capacity of the well declines, this royalty charge becomes more and more burdensome and may reach the point where there is not sufficient net production to cover operating costs. Costs, in turn, may increase owing to the need for cleaning and reconditioning the well.

Taking these considerations into account, said Mr. Twaits, one must approach the valuation of a producing well in much the same way that one would approach the problem of valuing an annuity whose starting rate is known, but in which neither the duration nor size of future payments can be accurately predicted.

MARGARINE

IN THE first nine months of this year Canadians ate less butter and more margarine than in 1950. All milk production was slightly down, in spite of the good pastures, because of the progressive reduction, which has been going for 7 years, of the cow population. Consumption of creamery butter amounted to 12.18 pounds per head: last year in the same period it was 12.70 pounds per head. Consumption of margarine per head, on the other hand, increased from 4.47 pounds per head in 1950 to 4.95 pounds per head this year.

In other words the reduction in consumption of creamery butter dropped by roughly half a pound per head, and margarine almost exactly made up for the difference. Inclusion of dairy and whey butter, for which figures are not available, would not change the proportions significantly.

3,000 ENTRIES

THE MORE than 600 life insurance concerns in the States are receiving new reporting blanks to use in preparing their annual statements to State supervisory officials, incorporating the most important changes in the reporting system in 75 years. There are now 3,000 entries in the annual report blank, making it the most comprehensive annual report filed with public authorities by any business. Each company's report runs to a minimum of 40 large-size pages. The smallest report is the equivalent of a normal library book of 250 pages; the larger ones are equal to several volumes. The new streamlined forms are the result of a ten-year study to make reports clearer and simpler.

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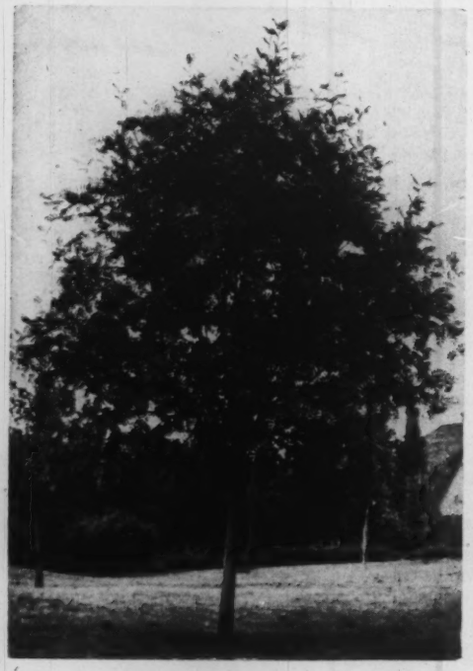

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CAPITAL COMMENT

IF NOT PRICE CONTROLS, WHAT?

by Wilfrid Eggleston

ONE might think that by now everything possible had been said for and against price controls. The Government has been arguing, in effect, that they are unworkable and would prove a delusion if tried.

A large section of the public is not satisfied with the answer. They want positive action by the Government to stem rising prices. If they can't get it from this Government, they will start looking for some party which will promise to impose price controls.

A reader of mine stopped me in the street the other day and asked me why, in the face of soaring prices, the Government stubbornly refused to do anything about it. Weren't price controls the only answer?

I answered without too much conviction that they wouldn't work, the country was too large and scattered to be policed, that grey and black markets would develop, that instead of excessive prices we would be confronted with a choice between no supply at all at official prices, or underhand purchasing at illegal prices.

The best case any member of the Government has presented to date was, I think, that offered last month by Stuart Garson at Niagara Falls, in an address to the Ontario Municipal Association.

Our memories tend to grow short about wartime price controls. The Minister of Justice refreshed them. Those of us not working continuously in the field of economic forces tend to neglect them. Garson reminded us.

He did not, of course, convince me or anyone else that the Government can just point to the ineffectiveness of price controls and let it go at that. The problem of equitable sharing of the defence load has to be met. If direct control is not the answer, there must be unceasing effort to find another answer.

But he did demolish the case of controls as persuasively as any argument I have heard. Long training in the law helps in the marshalling of facts.

Garson's Answers

First, addressing those who say: "They worked in 1942; they will work again", he recalled that control of retail prices then was made possible by very heavy taxation, by borrowing or drying up purchasing power, by the freezing of wages and the prices of primary products, by regimentation of manpower and by the rationing of goods. He might have added that we put imports and exports under rigid control, and introduced a costly series of subsidies to keep down domestic prices on import goods.

Does anyone really think in these days of quarter-war or whatever it is, the Canadian people are prepared to submit to a reimposition of such a vast and thorough control of the economic life of the country? How can a Liberal support such a step, unless it is absolutely imperative? How can the Conservatives, who hammered away at the Government after 1945 for hanging on to a few vestiges of wartime controls?

Those who balk at complete controls wonder if a "roll-back" of prices plus subsidies would not provide a painless way out. But subsidies have to be paid for out of taxation. Does any one want higher taxation? Isn't there real danger that further tax increases would discourage enterprise? And the withdrawal from our productive manhood of the necessary officials to collect and enforce additional taxation and look after widespread subsidies would lessen our net output for defence and home consumption.

Indeed, I think this is one of the most telling points against either the partial or the complete system of price controls. Unless the Canadian people cooperated magnificently with the authorities, it would use up so much manpower to police the controls and make them work effectively that the total burden under the new dispensation would be even heavier than at present.

All this fails to answer the basic question: how can the burden of additional defence be made to rest with equity and fairness on the backs of the Canadian people? Rising prices will certainly distribute the load, but at times in the most iniquitous manner. If price controls are out—and I think they have been shown up—what can be offered as an alternative? This is the key public quandary of the moment.

Cows can't use crutches

We've heard from Denmark that a cow over there had to have its leg amputated, but gets along quite nicely now on a new one made of aluminum.

Whether or not this artificial leg was made of Canadian aluminum, we wouldn't know. Perhaps it was, because we do produce one quarter of the world's supply. That's quite a big thing for Canada. It means jobs for Canadians, and money from abroad to pay for Canadian imports. Right now we are hard at work on extension projects in Quebec and British Columbia; for we intend to go on playing our part in helping Canada grow. Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 259

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1951 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 29th September 1951. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 7th September 1951

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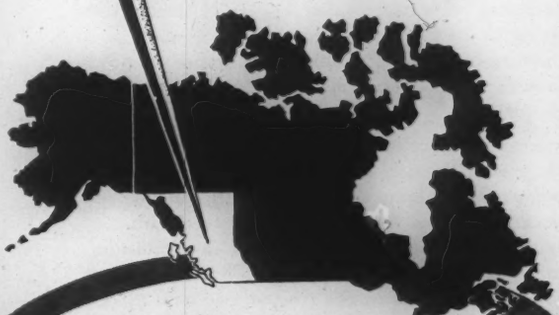

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U.S. BUSINESS

WATERED CUSTOMS REFORM

THE U.S. CUSTOMS reform bill is making progress these days on its long and weary road towards enactment. But at a price. The House Ways and Means Committee has eliminated virtually all controversial provisions in the bill which the Truman Administration has sponsored. As the measure now shapes up, it should pass the House with relatively little opposition.

A proposal has been stricken out which would have eliminated the so-called American selling price of an article as one of the bases for evaluating imported merchandise.

In a second revision, the committee removed a section designed to change the basis for levying taxes on imported spirits to a proof-gallon basis. This section, in effect, would have reduced the total tax on imported liquors. This means that, as far as the House is concerned, imported liquors will continue to be taxed on a wine-gallon basis when imported under proof.

The Administration prevailed in the matter of accepting, wherever possible, International Monetary Fund par values as the basis of converting currency for customs valuation purposes. The committee modified the Administration's proposal on dumping and countervailing by striking out "materially" from before the word "injured" in describing situations in which domestic producers could claim that anti-dumping provisions should be applied. However, the committee said its report would specify that it doesn't want the Treasury Department to take action for frivolous or immaterial causes.

A new section was written in eliminating the requirement that customs documents be notarized. The committee set aside for future consideration the question of temporary free importation of such items as photo-engraved printing plates where importation is permitted for "examination with a view to reproduction."

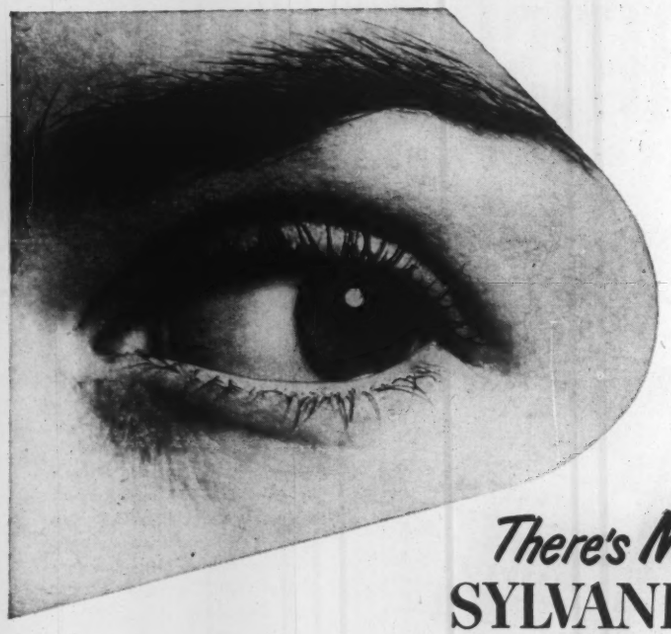
The customs measure, notwithstanding the deletions, still is designed to simplify customs procedures and to reduce expense and delays in handling imports. A new bill will be introduced embodying all the changes the committee has made in the Administration-proposed measure and the committee will report the new bill to the House.

SECOND THOUGHTS

ON SOBER second thought, defence mobilizers have abandoned their proposal to move part of the Pacific Northwest's aluminum-producing facilities out of that area. They will rely instead upon emergency power-saving measures to maintain production as close to peak capacity as possible.

The aluminum producers convinced the Government that plant removals would entail a greater loss of production than could be gained by the shifts.

So plant relocation is out and defence officials will concentrate instead on a national scrap collection program, a voluntary household cutback in the use of electricity in the affected areas, rationing of power among industrial users in the Northwest, a rain-making project with the Government as sponsor, and the extension of daylight-saving time.



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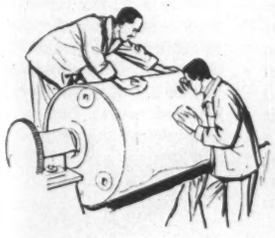

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BOOK REVIEWS

CHAMPION OF FREEDOM

by Franklin Davey McDowell

THE MAGNIFICENT CENTURY—by Thomas B. Costain—*Doubleday—$4.50.*

SEVEN CENTURIES ago, a man of genius struck a spark in men's minds that was to glow with increasing intensity down through the centuries. The man was Simon de Montfort, great Earl of Leicester and brother-in-law to Henry III, one of England's worst kings. The spark was the idea of representative government, the arch-stone to our free way of life.

That this idea should be resisted by a bad king was obvious; but it was an ironic twist of fate that the great Earl should be slain in a rebellion led by Henry's son and heir, who, as Edward I, one of England's foremost kings, a generation later should summon his "Model Parliament" after the pattern of Earl Simon's "Great Parliament," in which merchants and country gentry sat with the great barons and bishops of the realm to legislate for the nation.

In "The Magnificent Century," the second volume of "The Pageant of England" series. Costain has devoted the entire book to the long reign of Henry III. The author has appreciated, however, that if the civil strife largely raged among the nobles, it was also a period of great spiritual and intellectual awakening; more important it was an age of faith and St. Francis. The Franciscan friars had recently come to England and to their preaching was largely due the insistent demands of the English-speaking peoples for a voice in the government of their country.

Mr. Costain's skilled pen gives us fascinating glimpses of life in the towns, the homes of the merchants and goods displayed in their shops. With him we walk the countryside, visit the unfortunate villagers in their poor hovels, see them at work in the fields and of an evening go with them to the alehouse, where we watch them sit on outside benches quaffing pots of flat ale. We learn that taverns and ale-houses were frowned upon by the clergy who called them "Devil's Chapels."

But then, life in manor house and castle was not much more comfortable. Women constantly managed the estates for it was an age of war. Money was scarce and they had to be careful managers, even if we know that Lady de Montfort paid little more than a halfpenny a gallon for beer and eggs were in the neighborhood of fourpence a hundred. But there were many mouths to feed and rushes for the floors soon became noisome and had to be renewed. There were also quarrels to settle and the life of a chatelaine was anything but a sinecure.

"The Magnificent Century" is a work of outstanding merit and interest. It covers a period when men's thoughts were reaching out to touch new horizons. Even in that remote age they saw, as Chesterton wrote, "The Magna Carta was not a step toward democracy but a step away from despotism." When the despotic Henry III challenged the Magna Carta, a generation after it was granted, the genius of Simon de Montfort met it with his "Great Parliament." Here, then, was sown the seed that has flowered into our democratic form of government.

—Elliott Erwitt

THOMAS MANN

STORY-TELLER

by J. L. Charlesworth

THE HOLY SINNER—by Thomas Mann—McClelland & Stewart—*$4.00.*

THE LEGEND of the Holy Sinner, an unidentified, and fictitious, Pope Gregory, is mediaeval. Thomas Mann takes his version from a German poet of the late 12th century, who took it from the French. It also is one of the tales of the "Gesta Romanorum," a compilation of tales gathered by some anonymous monks from various sources and written in a barbarous Latin. Boccaccio, Shakespeare, Chaucer and many others derived some of their plots from this collection, so that Mann is in good company in his borrowing.

The tales of the monks were chosen to point a moral, although frequently the interest of the story was such that the story-teller forgot the lesson he was attempting to teach. By making a monk the narrator of this latest version of the old legend, Mann has made it more readily acceptable to modern readers than it would have been if he had told it directly.

The story deals with the birth of Gregory as the outcome of an incestuous love between brother and sister—a theme that interested Mann as long ago as 1905, when he wrote "The Blood of the Walsungs." Gregory, cast out to sea in a cask, is rescued on one of the Channel Islands and brought up by the abbot of a monastery. Then, setting out into the world as a knight-errant, he defeats the Duke of Burgundy, who is waging war on Gregory's mother, Duchess of Flanders and Artois.

In keeping with the best traditions of fairy-tales, he marries her, but after a few years of happiness, they discover the crime that they have innocently committed. Gregory spends 17 years in penance, from which he is miraculously summoned to become Pope and is then able to pardon his mother and wife.

Mann's monkish other self tells the story with great naiveté and a charm that is not obscured by the Wardour St. English of his translator, which in parts reads like a poor imitation of a third-rate parody of Chaucer. The monk, as a good Christian, hates the sin but loves the sinner. The irreverent may wonder whether he hates the sin as fervently as he should, since he has dealt with it in scrupulous detail.

The novel is far from being Mann's greatest work, but is an interesting example of the versatility that he can still display at the age of 76.

—Lucas & Monroe

THOMAS B. COSTAIN

STAYING POWER

by Hal Tracey

SO MUCH TO RECORD — by Will R. Bird — *Ryerson—$3.50.*

THE UNDERLYING THEME of Mr. Bird's book concerns the miasma that enveloped the shipbuilding centres of the Maritimes when steam displaced the wooden sailing ships. The once-wealthy Winstill family is reduced to straitened circumstances, although the stiff, unbending pride in the family name, and in the family achievements as ship-building tycoons of the village of Carrsboro still remains.

The story concerns the efforts of John Winstill, last of his line, to regain what he feels is his rightful place in his community. And he surmounts

incredible odds to achieve his purpose. He marries a shanty-town girl, and is achieving economic independence by carving ship models when he is blinded by a shotgun fired by the elusive villain of the story. Undaunted, he takes to building dories.

It is chiefly his courage that gives the book its warm appeal to the emotions. Mr. Bird, a Nova Scotia native, has proved in the past his thorough knowledge of his Province and its people, and when he weighs their characteristics in the balance, their few fables pale into insignificance beside their finer qualities of cheerfulness and quiet endurance of the heavy buffeting they receive as the greedy giant called Progress gobbles up their livelihood.

Mr. Bird's love of the grandeur of Nova Scotia's magnificent scenery shines through his story, as well as his regard for his people. In short, Nova Scotia and its inhabitants have "staying power," and the very considerable following that has put Will R. Bird in the forefront of Canadian writers will find that his new book possesses the same quality.

The 60-year-old author who has turned out such Canadian epics as "The Passionate Pilgrim" and "Judgment Glen," far from resting on his laurels, has once more produced a humanly alive story of the land and people who will always hold first place in his affection.

WILL R. BIRD

JOYFUL FREEZE

by John L. Watson

HUDSON'S BAY TRADER—by Lord Tweedsmuir—*Ambassador*—$3.75.

WHEN Lord Tweedsmuir left Oxford in 1934 he entered the Colonial Service and became an Assistant District Commissioner in the Uganda Protectorate. Two years later he was invalided out with amoebic dysentery and a life expectation that could be estimated in months. Joining his family in Canada, he spent the following Winter in northern Saskatchewan and by Spring had completely regained his health. "The amoeba died game," he writes, "but it was no match for 82 degrees of frost."

His affection for the North led him to take a position with the Hudson's Bay Company and after some months in London and Winnipeg he was posted to the Company's station at Cape Dorset on the southwestern tip of Baffin Land. During his year's sojourn in the Arctic he kept a diary, "written with stubs of pencil . . . in the pale radiance of seal-oil lamps in snow houses of various Eskimos . . . in a tiny wooden cabin in the bows of our little Peterhead schooner . . . where my eiderdown shared the small surface of planking with the serpentine coils of the anchor chain . . . It has no pretensions to being prose . . . it was never written to be published."

While Lord Tweedsmuir was overseas with his regiment his father in Ottawa unearthed "the three grubby exercise books with the pencil scribblings" and had them typed. "Hudson's Bay Trader" is the result.

It is essential to know the background of the book before reading it—or reviewing it—for it is no more than it purports to be: a collection of random notes which have never been organized into formal prose. Lord Tweedsmuir is not a stylist, as his father was; he is a man of action with a sensitive eye; an acute observer but not an interpreter.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR —CP

TERRIBLE TEENS

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE ADOLESCENT—by Marynia F. Farnham, MD—*Musson*—$3.75.

AS ALL STUDENTS of psychology know, every year—and indeed every day and moment—in a child's life is a critical one. The really crucial period however comes in early adolescence. This is positively the parent's last chance to do anything about it.

To make things even more hazardous, the familiar child at this time is likely to become a baffling stranger. The clothes he chooses, the people he likes, the music that charms him, even the language he uses, are as alien to the parent as though his child were a member of another and improbable culture. He is in fact far closer to the awful adolescent impersonations on the radio than he is to any model the parent may have had in mind.

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parents through the trackless and chaotic country of early and late adolescence. Dr. Farnham, who is both a child psychiatrist and a parent, pretty well covers the whole terrain and maps out the chief problems of the adolescent in relation to physical development, intellectual and emotional changes, family and community life, delinquency, psychosis and neurosis.

Actually nearly everything the author has to say has been said many times; in other books, in syndicated articles, on television screens, in group discussions over the radio. If parents are still uncertain about how to deal with the conflicting problems of adolescence—its apathy and energy, its solitariness and gang spirit, its need for discipline and its passion for freedom —it isn't the fault of our hard-working psychologists.

"The Adolescent" is still worth reading, however, for it is a sane and temperate book that avoids psychologese and sticks mainly to safe and wise generalizations. It is both a handy home compendium on what to do before the psychiatrist arrives, and a study in preventive treatment, which, taken in time, should keep the psychiatrist away altogether. The people who apply its teaching conscientiously should make reasonably good parents. The ones who already know how to use the general principles it advocates—imagination, love, steadiness and humor—should make better parents still. They don't need a text-book.

PORTFOLIO

by Lucy Van Gogh

THE LIBRARY OF GREAT PAINTERS, Portfolio Edition: El Greco, Renoir, Van Gogh, Great Masterpieces, Italian Painting (Five Portfolios)—*Allen—$1.50 each.*

THE extraordinary variations of public taste, even in the most authoritative circles, have seldom been more strikingly shown than in the case of El Greco, subject of the most interesting of these five portfolios, whose work and career are admirably treated in the text of John F. Matthews, of City College, New York.

Three generations ago the work of El Greco was practically ignored, and had been so for centuries. Today he "stands at the very apex of world popularity." The explanation is perhaps not difficult. He was the supreme artistic expression of an appalling period of violence and passion, in a city where that period had its greatest development; and the world of today is far better able to appreciate such a period than the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were.

The accurate reproduction of color is essential to an adequate rendering of the power of El Greco's work, and these reproductions, ten in each portfolio, averaging about 8 inches by 10 inches in size, are by far the best available means to the study of a painter whose compositions are scattered among a hundred different galleries and churches. The color prints have been handled with meticulous care, and are hand-tipped and removable for framing. The Renoir and Van Gogh selections are equally fine, and the text matter, by other New York experts, is knowledgeable and illuminating. The Italian Masterpieces are all pre-1600, and the World's Masterpieces end with Rembrandt's "Bathsheba".

None of the works selected are among the "commonplaces" of pictorial anthology with the exception of the Mona Lisa and the Botticelli "Birth of Venus" in the Italian set, and the color range of the Mona Lisa is so exquisitely reproduced that no one will regret having an additional copy. The few non-colored reproductions in the text are curiously inferior and have the appearance of coming from worn plates, but this is a very minor defect.

WRITERS & WRITING

ROBERTSON DAVIES has returned to Canada from England to star in a new role, that of novelist. "Tempest-Tost", his latest volume, has just rolled happily off the presses of Clarke-Irwin and into the eager hands of Canadians who developed an appetite for tangy and civilized fare on his "Table-Talk" essays. The novel is about little theatre people in Canada and the title comes from the witches' brew of Macbeth.

Author Davies is happy about the reception of "Table Talk of Samuel Marchbanks", English edition, with special foreword by Lord Justice Birkett. The book that made Canadians laugh at themselves is making the English laugh too. Maybe the Pepys and Ben Johnson resemblances haven't been exaggerated so much after all.

■ Did you know that LUELLA CREIGHTON'S new novel "High Bright Buggy Wheels" was published as a serial in the Montreal *Family Herald* and *Weekly Star* and that she has written many short stories and children's stories?

■ JOE (Joseph Chamberlain) FURNAS, whose life of Robert Louis Stevenson is one of the outstanding books of the year, has a reputation for knowing good food. On his first visit to Canada he made two discoveries which he did not think we fully appreciated—Lake Winnipeg Gold Eye and plain Canadian cheddar cheese.

■ SETH HALTON, the young Managing Editor of *The Victoria Colonist,* has been appointed publisher. Victoria is moving away from the tradition so general in Canada of business office control of newspapers with both Halton and Stuart Keate of *The Victoria Times* editorially trained publishers. It is a welcome trend and the results should be interesting.

■ IVAN DMITRI, famous color photographer who published a 240-page selection of pictures he took on a 32,000-mile air trip under the title of "Flight to Everywhere", has been in Toronto on a *Saturday Evening Post* assignment. His pictures will illustrate an article on Toronto by Montreal's Leslie Roberts. —*Rica*

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—Tate Gallery

"THE GOLDEN BOUGH". One of the 50 paintings shown at the Art Gallery, Toronto, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the nature painter's death.

ART: J. M. W. TURNER

CENTENARY OF A GIANT

TO MANY CRITICS, J. M. W. Turner is the greatest of all English artists. This month a footnote to his fame is being added by the Art Gallery of Toronto in the form of an exhibition commemorating the centenary of his death. Some 50 watercolors and canvases borrowed from collections in the U.S., England and Canada mark the show as the best representation of the giant romantic landscape painter's achievement to be seen here for some years.

Turner's passions were entirely spent upon painting. Exhibiting with the Royal Academy at the precocious age of 15, he amassed an *oeuvre* of more than 19,000 watercolors and drawings and hundreds of sun-drenched canvases.

Characteristically English in his passion for Nature, Turner pursued the sun for more than half a century, striving by constant analysis and chromatic synthesis to unravel and portray the secrets of light. In England, France, Switzerland and Italy he slowly perfected his individual manner of capturing nature in movement, climaxing his search with such unrivalled expressionistic portrayals as "Steam, Rain and Speed" and "Snow Storm at Sea", which he lived to see completely misunderstood.

Turner was a constant experimentalist. He used every technical resource known to painting from the most transparent of glazes to heavy *impasti* laid on by a palette knife. In his later canvases he sometimes even combined watercolor and oil on the same canvas. There was no physical ordeal he would not go through in order to achieve a closer understanding of his subject. Once, he had himself lashed to the mast of a foundering vessel during a violent gale in order to study the visual effects. The monumental work which resulted from that experience, "Snow Storm at Sea" was described by the fireside critics as "Soapsuds and Whitewash." Today, that same picture is generally considered as one of the best marine paintings in art history. But during his own lifetime Turner was sensitive to such criticism and died an embittered, if famous, solitary.

"VENICE, THE CAMPO SANTO". Turner followed the sun through France, Italy and the Mediterranean area, slowly perfecting his command of natural moods.

—Toledo Museum of Art

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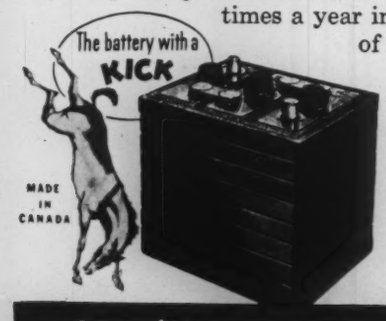

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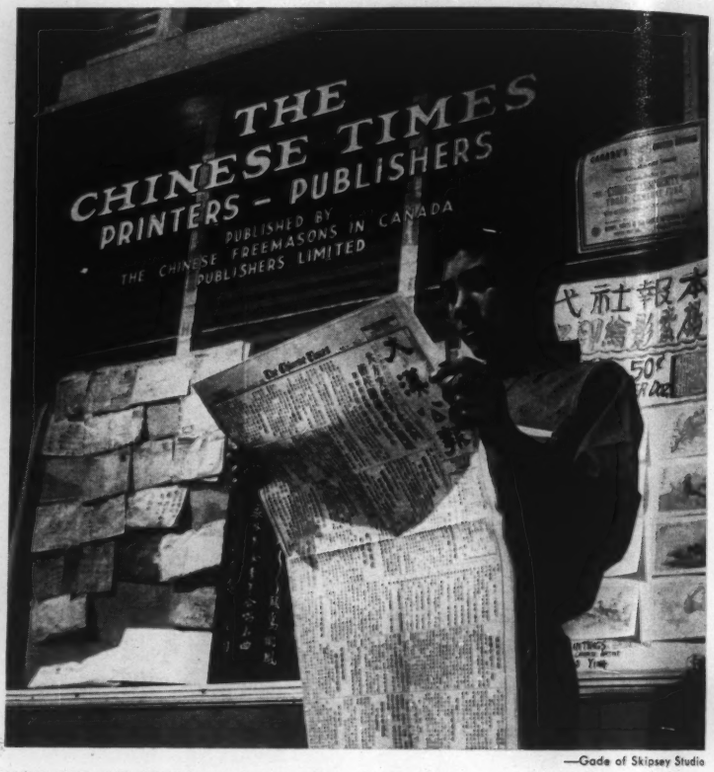
HOW CHINESE GET THE NEWS

by M. B. Lockhart



—Gade of Skipsey Studio

HOT OFF THE PRESS: Assistant editor Quan Lim, son of editor Lim Hon Yuen, scans the day's news. Paper steers middle course between Reds, Nationalists.

REPORTERS on the *Chinese Times* in Vancouver could probably learn to type about as well as most newspapermen, if they wanted to, which means with three fingers. But they have a better system at the *Times*. Writers turn out their copy with a paintbrush and good black ink.

After 40 years of publishing, the largest Chinese language newspaper in Canada has no intention of giving its staff typewriters, for the excellent reason that it takes 2,000 characters to tell the day's news in Chinese. Someone once invented a Chinese typewriter, but it was so cumbersome as to be quite impractical.

Linotype machines are out of the question, too, and every line in the paper has to be set by hand from huge banks of type in the composing room. The descendants of the mechanically-minded chap who invented printing have to do everything by hand except run the press.

The paper, one of four Chinese language papers in Canada—there are two others in Toronto and one in Victoria—hits the street at noon, and its 4,500 circulation reaches not only readers among Vancouver Chinatown's 7,000 inhabitants but Chinese in many other parts of the world.

Politically, though it was founded to back Dr. Sun Yat-sen and to support the overthrow of the Manchus, the *Times* now tries to steer a middle course somewhere between the Chinese Reds and the Kuomintang. It flatly does not approve of the Communists, but neither does it approve of Chiang Kai-shek. The Victoria Chinese language paper, *The New Republic*, on the other hand, goes all out in support of the Nationalists.

The *Times*' early issues hailed Dr. Sun on a visit to Vancouver in 1911, during his world tour to rally expatriate Chinese to contribute money for the battle against the tottering Manchu dynasty.

Today, the *Times*, published by the Chinese Freemasons, goes to subscribers at $1.25 a month, or six cents a copy, and has the distinction, shared by few dailies, of not having raised its price in the last six years.

A Continuing Interest

Until wives and children of Chinese in Canada began reaching this country in the past couple of years, there had been little immigration from China since before World War I. Yet Chinese here continued a keen interest in their homeland and in world affairs, and this helped keep Chinese papers in Canada alive. The *Times* reflects this interest today by keeping a special correspondent in Hong Kong and in buying the daily news reports of the major agencies, British United Press and Associated Press.

Translating these reports, which are of course laid down in English, occupies a staff of three Chinese, who work at top speed with ink and brush as the deadline nears.

The editor, Lim Hon Yuen, like many other Canadian Chinese of the

older generation, speaks no English despite many years in Canada. But for a Chinese editor, speaking to a Chinese audience, this makes little difference. His staff, and his assistant editor-son, Quan Lim (who recently arrived from China and is rapidly learning English) handle interpreting and translation.

Where Chinatown Begins

The *Times* office is a Vancouver landmark. It stands at the beginning of the main thoroughfare of Chinatown. Beyond it stretch the stores and cafes and apartment houses of the Chinese section, with their fragrant, spice-filled windows, neon signs blinking in Chinese, and always the background of plaintive music strange to western ears.

In the *Times* window is a time-honored institution, a board known as General Delivery Chinatown. In fact, there is no general delivery in Chinatown, but when a mail carrier is defeated by a letter addressed to Chinatown, it is pinned on the board at the *Times*. Everyone going by pauses to look, and practically all mail left there is delivered sooner or later.

Translators who have finished their day's stint on the news desk turn to the advertisements for the next day. Ads inserted by English-speaking firms, which account for about half the *Times*' advertising, have to be put into Chinese. Banks, theatres, druggists, cafes, notaries, grocers and department stores regularly advertise. The only English in the paper, aside from the name of the paper itself, is the address of each advertiser, carried in both languages.

Going into its fifth decade, the *Chinese Times* looks for a growing readership among an expanding Chinese Canadian population, and hopes for eventual peace in China under a moderate regime which it can in good conscience support.

BRAIN-TEASER

TO GIVE YOU A LEG-UP

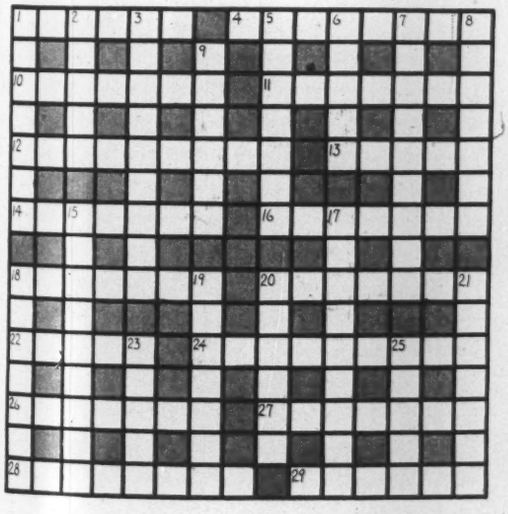
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. One entertainment 26 are able to repeat. (3-3)
4. It may not be good in youth, either! (8)
10. He ate everyone over twenty-one. (7)
11. George IV and Philip, Duke of Orleans, for example. (7)
12. One who will do this is in for a stretch. (9)
13. How part of our country appears in 1 across. (5)
14. Head spinners? (3, 4)
16. A Sunday flower? (7)
18. Useful for murder or make up. It depends on how it's buried. (7)
20. Can a stack of cards give the game away? (7)
22. 24s at the movies. (5)
24. The throne wasn't one for Edward VIII. (4, 5)
26. They got a lot of kick out of 1 across—(7)
27. —and when they were, the public got extra kick! (7)
28. Your earnings, but not ours. (8)
29. What to do with ours in 28. (6)

DOWN

1. Smoked like a hero in bed. (7)
2. An extremely nice girl. (5)
3. As a consequence, one finds ematics there. (9)
5. The craft of song? (7)
6. Got in feet first? (5)
7. Does auntie sin to get them? (9)
8. Gertrude and Ein's chiselling companion? (7)
9. They're in need of a drink and sort of sad. (6)
15. In South America one may get a pot again. (9)
17. Vehicle on which to take the air? (4, 5)
18. Dec. 25 is and sounds like one. (7)
19. Straighten a broken nose with a mixture of tar. (7)
20. 'Er pearls are buttons. Blimey! (6)
21. Boil down over water, perhaps. (7)
23. Radiance seen around what the 20 down drops. (5)
25. Eager to harmonize. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Fed up to the teeth
9. and 6. Stuffed to the gills
10. Satyric
11. Numb
12. Strategist
14. Sandbag
15. Rail
18. Lair
19. Collect
22. Breadlines
24. See 28
26. Cork leg
27. Estelle
28. and 24. Strawberry shortcake

DOWN

1. Fastness
2. Drumming
3. Puff
4. Old stager
5. Hosea
6. See 9
7. Earwig
8. Hecate
13. Ebb and flow
15. Racketeer
16. Seraglio
17. Steepest 20. Abacus
21. Wearer 23. Ingle
25. Otis

(179)

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English Bone China

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SEE IT AT CANADA'S LEADING CHINAWARE STORES

—or write Meakin & Ridgway (Canada) Ltd., 55 Wellington St. W., Toronto, for the name of your nearest dealer.

What a SCOTCH!

White Horse... of course!

411

Distilled, Blended and Bottled in Scotland

—Photos by Ken Bell for Courtaulds

ART AND FASHION MEET: In background a Frans Hals portrait and Van Der Neer's "Fishing by Moonlight". In the foreground, a ball gown of cavalier red viscose net mounted in myriad ruffles over red taffeta. By Dresses Ltd. Russian sable stole from Algonquin by Schipper-Freifeld.

PRICELESS FABRICS contributed to the magnificence of the Royal Court of Spain. Gold lamé forms one sleeve, falls in a swag from waistline to hem of a modern afternoon dress of black viscose crepe. By Louis Berger. The model posed beside sculptured head of Philip II of Spain.

WORLD OF WOMEN

THE TREASURES of OTHER AGES . . . and of THIS

by Bernice Coffey

THE GREAT HABSBURG COLLECTION has been packed with infinite care and has gone on its way never, probably, to be seen again in this country. During the weeks this $80,000,000 display of a large portion of the world's greatest art was to be seen at the Art Gallery of Toronto, it was viewed by thousands of people. Paintings, sculptures, tapestries, armor, gold and precious stones—all the collected riches of many ages were spread before the eyes of artists, connoisseurs, school-children, teachers, ordinary people who didn't know much about art when they came but felt a little closer to understanding it when they left.

It is against the background of the fabulous collection that, with the cooperation of the Art Gallery, the photographs shown on this page were posed. All the clothes are from Canadian houses as, of course, are the furs.

Many great designers derive more than inspiration—quite frankly they borrow from the old masters in the creation of a "new" fashion. Embroidery, the way of a sleeve, a color, the shape of a hat—all these have been borrowed freely from the artists of the past, and probably will be borrowed again and again.

The relationship of fashion to art always has been close. Indeed, in its highest expression fashion *is* art. And that is why the great fashion centers of the world also are the centers of great collections of art. It is the atmosphere in which the creative genius of the designers comes to its finest flowering.

GLORIOUS COLORS of a Van Dyck painting and a Renaissance bronze are admired by a Toronto Art Gallery visitor. She wears a dress of viscose rayon net in reed green. A spray of multi-colored sequins swirls from the décolleté to follow the curving line of the side drape of the bouffant skirt. By Sam Sherkin.

L'AIGLON'S CRADLE inlaid with gold, mother-of-pearl, brooded over by the Napoleonic eagle, was constantly surrounded by throngs of visitors. Model wears an ankle length dinner gown fashioned with a skirt of cavalier red taffeta. The yoke, which has a shoulder-wide neckline, is of black viscose rayon crepe threaded with mint green ribbon. By Pinder.

ARMS OF THE HABSBURGS

ARMORED IN LUXURY—whether it be a triumph of the furrier's art . . . or of a forgotten metalsmith's craft. Coat of Mackenzie River mink, most precious of all, is viscose crepe lined. From Algonquin, by Schipper-Freifeld.

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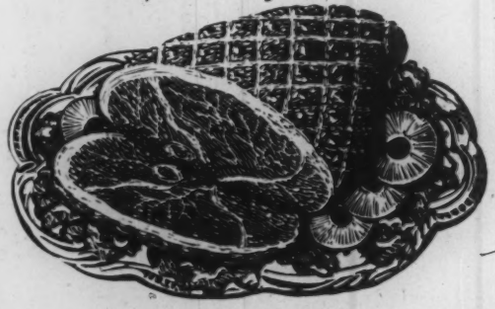

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WOMAN OF THE WEEK

HER WORSHIP THE MAYOR

by Rica Farquharson

AT NINE MONTHS, Charlotte Whitton opened her mouth and talked.

In her 'teens, she reached Queen's University, collected all available academic honors and established herself as no shrinking violet in debate.

Last December, as Dr. Charlotte Whitton, she headed the poll to become an Ottawa controller, largely because of her mastery of the retort sublime and entertaining, in public and private life.

In September when the crusading writer became Acting First Lady Mayor of Ottawa upon the death of Grenville Goodwin, she gasped:

"I'm fazed!"

THE REMARK is highly rhetoric. Everyone knows Charlotte Whitton is not fazed by anything. The stocky, forthright, fiftyish Canadian woman, some years ago in a secretarial capacity, had a habit of sending notes from the gallery of the House of Commons to a gentleman on the floor of the House. Usually, he smilingly acknowledged the notes and, it could be, he sometimes acted upon them.

Since then Charlotte's influence in things political has been felt and she has done a heap of crusading in realms of child welfare, nursing, Commonwealth relations and Canadian Immigration laws.

Now as the first woman to be elected as Mayor of a large city — and Canada's beautiful Capital at that— she has a job of Whitton size. "All that I have I intend to bring to my job," says Charlotte. That it entailed receiving Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip among first duties appealed to Charlotte whose staunch British stand on everything is widely known.

Charlotte Whitton comes of pioneering stock, Irish and English. Her grandmother, not only skilfully coped with her own brood, but became a neighborhood do-gooder. Living in a dairying community, her agile mind got busy on what to do with surplus milk, the cause and effect. As a result she established a new cheese industry. (The type of cheese with minor changes is still flourishing in Eastern Ontario.) This gives a glimpse of resourcefulness that flows in the blood stream of Canada's first woman mayor of a large city.

THINGS such as family trends, environment, traditions and what makes people tick interest Charlotte Whitton. She has a rich background knowledge of British and Canadian history and a comprehensive grasp of current affairs.

No clothes-horse is Charlotte, being slightly on the tailored suit and sturdy boots side. However, she sometimes gets a feminine thrill out of a hat or blouse that strikes her fancy. She knows exactly what a lady mayor should wear when Royalty arrives and it was made from a bolt of grey material of the type favored by Governor-Generals.

She also knew what her men colleagues should wear and she advised them privately.

Charlotte Whitton is a thrifty person and a thrifty housekeeper in civic affairs. That is one reason housewives turned out in vast numbers to put her into office last year. She may do such a good housekeeping job for the city of Ottawa that other Canadian cities, such as Montreal, Toronto, and maybe a western city or two, will put in lady mayors so they too will have clean, efficient cities—and who says that won't be a great day?

Charlotte had been going around for some time saying, in oratorical splendor, "It is a crying shame that 30 years after Canadian women got the franchise they have so few women in political office." She cried once too often. Someone said the inevitable:

"What about you?"

As a result of that challenge Charlotte Whitton landed in the exalted position that is hers today.

THE LADY MAYOR of Canada's sixth largest city is a woman of strong principles. (She wouldn't hesitate to go to jail for them and almost did in Alberta two years ago.) She has wide sympathies, deep human emotions. Long experience in welfare work and visits abroad to study methods for improving the lot of people, have enriched her capabilities.

Thus, brilliant Charlotte Whitton starts on a new phase of her career. She is young enough to have the best years of her life ahead and old enough to have acquired thorough training in essentials for success as First Lady Chief Magistrate and wearer of robes and gold chain of mayoral office.

■ The Canadian Association of Consumers recently reelected MRS. W. R. WALTON, Jr., of Oakville, Ont., to a second term as President. The Association is a large one—13,000 women. Mrs. Walton is also a national Vice-President of the IODE and a former badminton star.

CHARLOTTE WHITTON

CONCERNING FOOD

LAST CALL FOR BREAKFAST

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

—Swift

APPLE PANCAKES spread with cinnamon, honey butter. Served with sausages and applesauce.

IT'S NOT THE FOOD that's so difficult to cope with at breakfast but the amount of service required to please all. Everyone is in a hurry, there's confusion and not too much good humor. Out of this must come well fed, cheerful and well integrated human beings. Trifles, such as the coldness of the orange juice, the doneness of a fried egg and the dry or moist state of the toast are so important, they can set the mood for the day.

Holiday and Sunday breakfasts can be more leisurely and festive. And entertaining at brunch is not impossible if the meal's planned in advance. Here's a menu for 8 people: not exotic, but workable and good.

Orange Juice
Chilled Compote of Mixed Fruit
Assorted Cereals (Individual Packages)
Country-style Sausage
Scrambled Eggs
Hot Chile Sauce
Hot Cheesed French Bread
Spiced Coffee Cake and Honey
Coffee

Orange Juice: Prepare 40 ounces of fresh, frozen or canned juice the night before and chill. No loss of vitamin content within 24 hours. Shake well before serving.

Compote of Mixed Fruit

Use packaged dried California fruit.
2 - 12 oz. packages mixed dried fruit
2/3 cup raisins
1 cup sugar
4 cups water
1 lemon sliced thinly

Pre-soak fruit only if very dry. Place fruit on rack in pressure cooker. Add remaining ingredients; cover and pressure cook at 5 lbs. for 10 minutes; reduce pressure with cool water. Chill well to blend flavors. Serves 8.

Main Course: Pan-fry 2 spirals of country-style sausage and form into rings. Place side by side on large serving platter. Fill centre with scrambled eggs, garnish with parsley and tomato wedges. Fry sausage before meal and keep warm. The eggs are scrambled in such a way that they're not a bit hard or "weepy" 30 minutes later.

Scrambled Eggs: For 8 servings make up 1 cup of medium cream sauce in top of double boiler, seasoning well. Beat 12 eggs with rotary beater until just blended. Stir into hot cream sauce gradually, blending finally with the beater. Set over hot water and cook eggs until nearly "set". Stir and scrape sides continually so that mixture is blended. Remove from heat, taste and reseason. The texture of eggs scrambled this way is very smooth. To hold for 20 minutes or longer, cover and set over hot water which is not over the heat. (*Variations*: Add herbs, onion, grated cheese, bacon, ham or dried beef.)

Heat Chili sauce and serve in gravy dish.

French Bread: Slice French bread diagonally almost through. Butter each slice, push loaf together again and butter top. Sprinkle liberally with grated old cheese and place on bake sheet. Heat in 375 degree F oven for 15 minutes.

Service: If the hostess is also the

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A Day She'll never forget

"Joan's party frock was finished today. She looked so sweet. I'll never forget it and I'm sure *she* never will. If *only* John had been here to see her!

"While John was alive, I couldn't understand why he insisted on putting most of his savings into life insurance. But I do now — for today I have an income. It's modest but it's regular. It keeps us well clothed and, with care, I can afford extra pretty things now and then.

"John never forgot birthdays and anniversaries. I realize now that his life insurance was the most wonderful of all his gifts."

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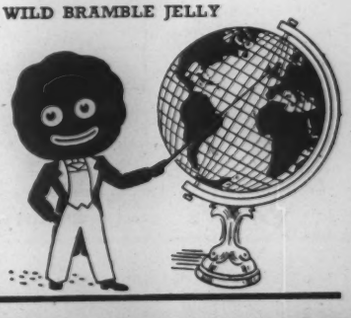

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Spiced Coffee Cake

2 cups prepared tea biscuit mix
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons shortening

Add sugar to mix and cut in shortening.

Add 1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ cup currants

Combine well. Add 1 egg well beaten combined with ½ cup milk. Stir until blended and turn into greased 8" x 8" cake pan or 9" pie tin. Make topping as follows:

3 tablespoons melted butter
½ cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup crushed cereal flakes
¼ cup chopped nuts

Combine all ingredients and spread over coffee cake in pan. Bake in 400 degree F oven 25 minutes. Serve warm with honey.

THRIFT TECHNIQUES

I KNOW that in your various local groups you are going to study the techniques of thrift. You are going to restate the time-tested devices for the guidance of your membership and, as far as practical, for the community at large. You are probably going to discover some new methods for conservation and saving . . . But the most important thing you can do is to establish a "tone" to the social fabric in your community which deprecates unessential spending, an attitude of mind in which prudent household management is both patriotic and fashionable.

This force once loosed is pervasive and powerful. It is the collective conscience of the community. More than anything else it can help us get over the yearning, understandable though it may be, to have someone with a big stick make everyone else in town be good—and to get down to what we can do as individuals and what can *only* be done by us as individuals.

If the word gets around that thoughtless spending and waste is not in keeping with the times, the result will be more effective than any that would result from the handing-out of a carload of regulations and instructions.

—From an address by the Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, at annual convention of the National Council of Women, Montreal.

■ "More Games and Parties" (Ryerson, $3.00) should be a god-send to any individual charged with the responsibility of keeping large or small groups of people interested and entertained. Nellie M. Lewis's new book is the fruit of her years of experience as a recreational leader in Canada, and it covers everything from games to be played at home to large-scale games designed to keep a hundred or more players busily occupied. The range of interests is equally wide . . . everything from suggestions for getting a country fair into operation to plans for four services of meditation. This book should have a long and useful life.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Girls in the Powder Room

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT IS always fascinating to try to imagine the small private conversations that lie behind the larger events; the moment when the last press photographer has withdrawn from the shrubbery, the last reporter given up and gone home, and the chief actors are free to settle down to homely domestic discussion.

The following dialogue therefore is a hypothetical conversation taking place between General and Madame Peron at their country place. The General has laid aside his uniform and is wearing a shirt and gaucho trousers. Madame Peron, in slacks and huaraches, is cooking an omelet. The record itself is based, as faithfully as possible, on rumor, surmise and curiosity.

Evita: I still don't see why I can't be Vice-President.

The General: Well, I'm right behind you, as you know. Only, unfortunately, the Army isn't.

Evita: It's funny, I've always got along beautifully with the Army. *(She breaks an egg, looking thoughtful.)* You couldn't have the Headquarters staff picked up on a charge of disrespect to El Presidente, I suppose?

The General: Well it might be a little difficult. The Army doesn't make many public speeches.

Evita: Well the Army's wives do. If you could hear what some of them have been saying about me in the Army Wives' Auxiliary Powder Room!

The General: You expect that. They'd like you all right if your eyebrows met in the middle and you wore matron's sizes and lisle stockings.

Evita: You know, in a way I can't help admiring them. I know I'd never have the confidence to turn up at an Embassy reception in a home permanent and the dining-room drapes. *(She sighs.)* I just have to dress my type and my type doesn't happen to run to half-sizes in the Moderate Price Section.

The General: Well you never heard any complaints from this department.

Evita: (*whisking egg-whites*) Still the fact that they can't tell a Dior from a Balenciaga doesn't entitle them to make cracks about me and the Social Aid Fund in the Powder Room. Honestly, Juan, you ought to pick a few of them up, just to teach them a lesson.

The General: Well, I don't know. The Army—

Evita: *(enthusiastically)* And I could visit them and take them jellies and Peronista tracts. And afterwards you could come on the radio, or better still we could both come on, and you could say something like, "The woman God gave me to stand beside me has decided out of the greatness of her spirit not to press the charges against her detractors." And after that I could come on and maybe work in something about the Vice-Presidency and being willing to surrender to the free and sovereign will of the people—

The General: Your pan's smoking.

Evita: (*rescuing the pan*) After all, it isn't as if there were anything *to* being Vice-President. When things go right I can say it's the work of General Peron, who took to himself the hopes and needs of the people. Then when they go wrong I can say it's just the plotting of that horrid American Spruille Braden. It isn't as if there were any opposition press, because if there is we'll just close it down. Only we'll say, naturally, that we are attacking not the paper's editorial policy but the shocking lack of facilities in the women's washroom.

The General: I always said you'd be a darn good Vice-President. Maybe we can bring the Army round, after all. And, after that, the only thing we'll have to fix up is your age. The Constitution says you have to be thirty, and you gave it out in the "Argentinian Who's Who" as twenty-nine.

Evita: (*wide-eyed*) Well it is twenty-nine.

The General: Not on your birth-certificate. It says thirty-two there. However, we ought to be able to fix that up. All you have to give out is that you were going through your dresser drawers looking up good winter clothing for the Descamisados, and you happened to come across this certificate and found you had made a slight miscalculation—

Evita: *(staring)* Do you actually imagine for one single minute—?

The General: Look, Evita, all you have to say—

Evita: Listen, Juan Peron, if you imagine for one single solitary minute that I am going to hand the girls in the Powder Room that kind of laugh just to help keep you in the Presidency!

(She turns back to her frying-pan, and after a moment her face relaxes and becomes dreamy.)

Evita: I'll go right on the air tomorrow, and say I have decided to deny myself the honor urged on me by my people. I think I'll probably say that my work will go on uninterrupted.

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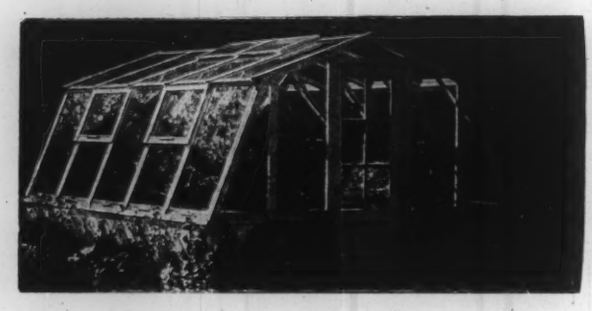

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NEWS MAKERS IN THE NEWS

A CAT won a writing award for IRIS POWER, Women's Editor of *The Evening Telegram*, St. John's, Newfoundland. One day she was having difficulty thinking up something for her daily column, "Odds and Ends." Her three children were playing with a new batch of kittens and then one of them started to talk about their cat. Mrs. Power's reminiscences about the cat were duly published and won the Canadian Women's Press Club newspaper award.

IRIS POWER

The magazine writing award went to VINIA HOOGSTRATEN of Norwood, Man. In the 1950 Winnipeg flood, Mrs. Hoogstraten's house was inundated. She wrote a story about the heartbreak of the return home—which was published in *Chatelaine*. This was the award winning article.

One of the honorable mentions in this category went to MADAME SVETLANA GOUZENKO of Toronto (wife of Igor Gouzenko, the Russian cypher clerk who set off the Ottawa spy investigation) for her "What Freedom Means to Me" in SATURDAY NIGHT.

Winner of the best radio script was BETTY MARSH of Vancouver, for her "Two Korean Stowaways." A runner-up was ELLEN HARRIS of Vancouver and thereby is an ironic twist. Mrs. Marsh broadcast her winning script while she did a two-week substituting stint for Mrs. Harris on her morning radio program. Mrs. Marsh is the wife of a University of BC professor; worked for *The Globe and Mail* in Toronto before freelancing in England.

■ New President of the Canadian Federation of Convent Alumnae is MRS. F. JAMES CARSON of Toronto. Mrs. Carson was the former Dr. Victoria Mueller, Professor of Germanic Studies at St. Michael's College, U of T.

■ A second round for ETHEL NICOLLS of Winnipeg came in the form of a second time scholarship — from the Manitoba Hotelkeepers and Brewers Association. Ethel is in third year Arts. U of Manitoba.

■ And a graduate of the same university is back at Radcliffe College (Harvard), Mass., on a Fellowship to continue her studies for her PhD. She's MARGARET MAIN of Winnipeg, U of M '46. In between she's lectured at her home university; attended U of Indiana on a graduate assistantship; received her Masters degree at Radcliffe.

■ President of the Canadian Dental Nurses' and Assistants' Association is MARGARET GOOD of Montreal.

■ There's a new Director of Parent Education at Montreal's Mental Hygiene Institute. She's MRS. ERNEST CROWE, a McGill graduate in Psychology and English, plus a diploma in education, plus a stretch of teaching, plus personnel work with an insurance company, plus her marriage and family. Now her two sons are at college, and since 1944 she has been on the Home and School Parent Education Committee.

■ There's a new chartered Pacific Chapter of B'nai B'rith Women. Newly elected President is MRS. J. ABRAMSON of Vancouver.

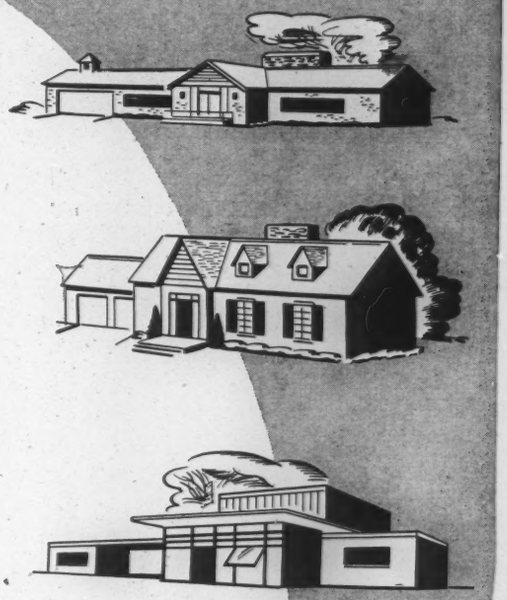
■ University of New Brunswick now has a woman on its staff in the Economics and Political Science Department. CATHERINE SIMROCK of Fredericton is a UNB grad and, as a Beaverbrook Overseas Scholar, received her MSc in Economics from the London School of Economics.

■ New President of the Canadian Women's Press Club is Marjorie Oliver, women's editor of *The London Free Press*. Orphaned at five, Marjorie left the West to be with relatives in Galt, Ont., married and was widowed about ten years ago, with two teenage children. She'd never worked but got a position as society editor and proof reader on *The Galt Reporter*; worked up to be, simultaneously, women's editor and city room reporter. About four years ago she went to the *Free Press*.

—Bill Barrett

MARJORIE OLIVER

IN CANADA'S *Finest* HOMES...



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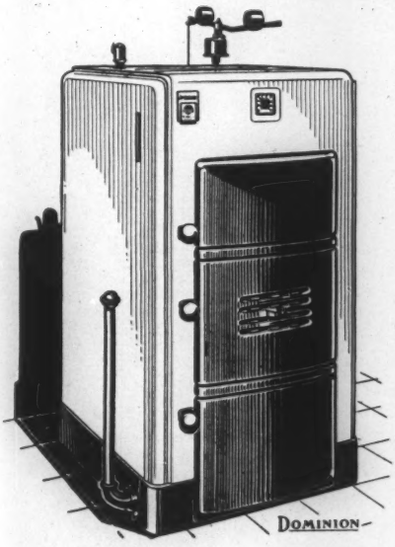

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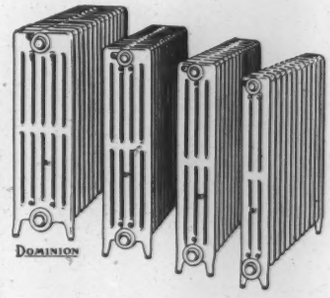

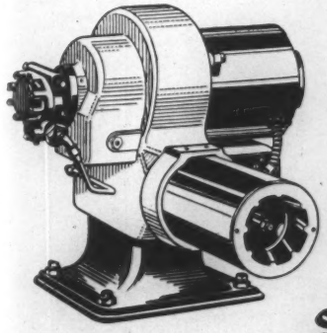

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